History and Slides – 2024 Feb no 7

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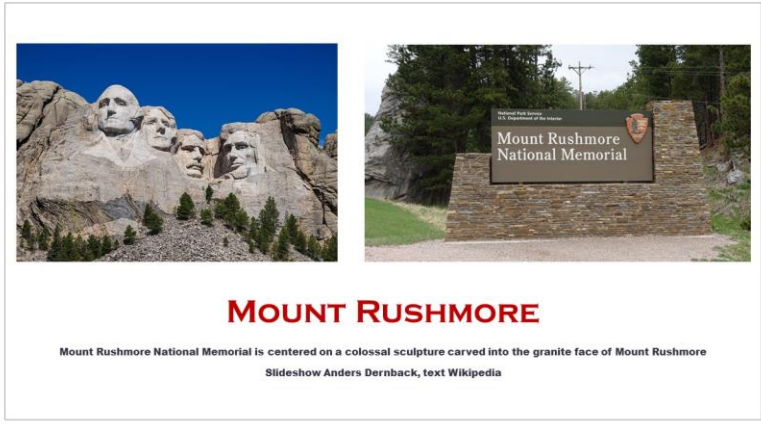
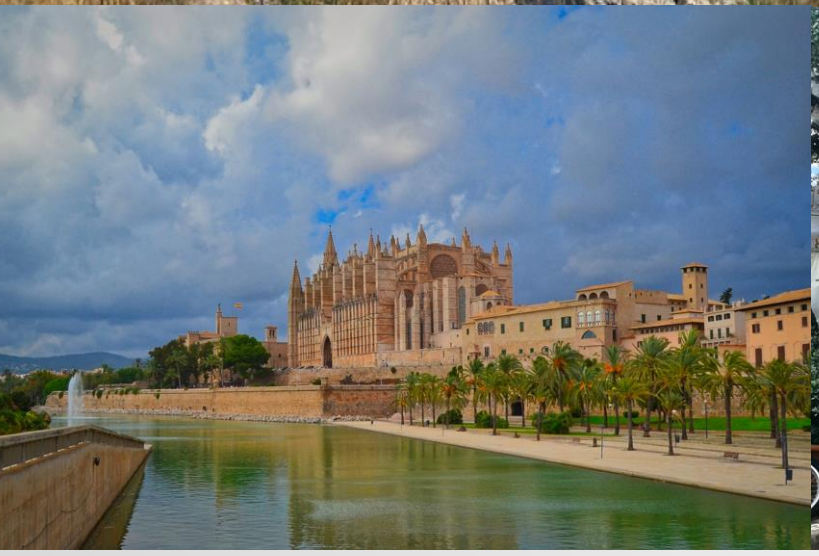

Mount Rushmore
National Memorial
MOUNT RUSHMORE
Mount Rushmore National Memorial is centered on a colossal sculpture carved into the granite face of Mount Rushmore
Slideshow Anders Dernback, text Wikipedia

- Mallorca
- Milan Cathedral
- Mount Rushmore
- Napoleon Bonapartes Relatives
- Napoleon I vs Wellington

Mallorca



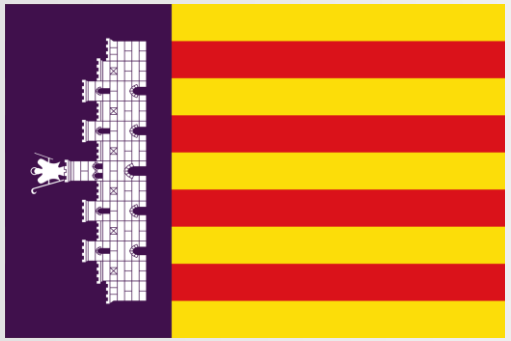
Mallorca is the largest island in the Balearic Islands, which are part of Spain and located in the Mediterranean. The local language, as on the rest of the Balearic Islands, is Catalan, which is co-official with Spanish.

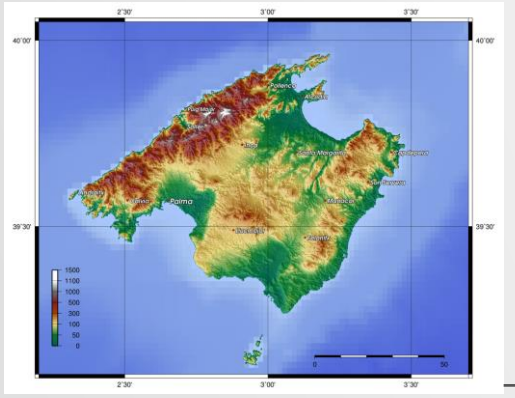
The capital of the island, Palma, is also the capital of the autonomous community of the Balearic Islands. The Balearic Islands have been an autonomous region of Spain since 1983. There are two small islands off the coast of Mallorca: Cabrera (southeast of Palma) and Dragonera (west of Palma). The anthem of Mallorca is "La Balanguera".

Like the other Balearic Islands of Menorca, Ibiza and Formentera, the island is an extremely popular holiday destination, particularly for tourists from Germany and the United Kingdom. The international airport, Palma de Mallorca Airport, is one of the busiest in Spain; it was used by 28.0 million passengers in 2017, increasing every year since 2012.

The name derives from Classical Latin insula maior, "larger island". Later, in Medieval Latin, this became Maiorica, "the larger one", in comparison to Menorca, "the smaller one".

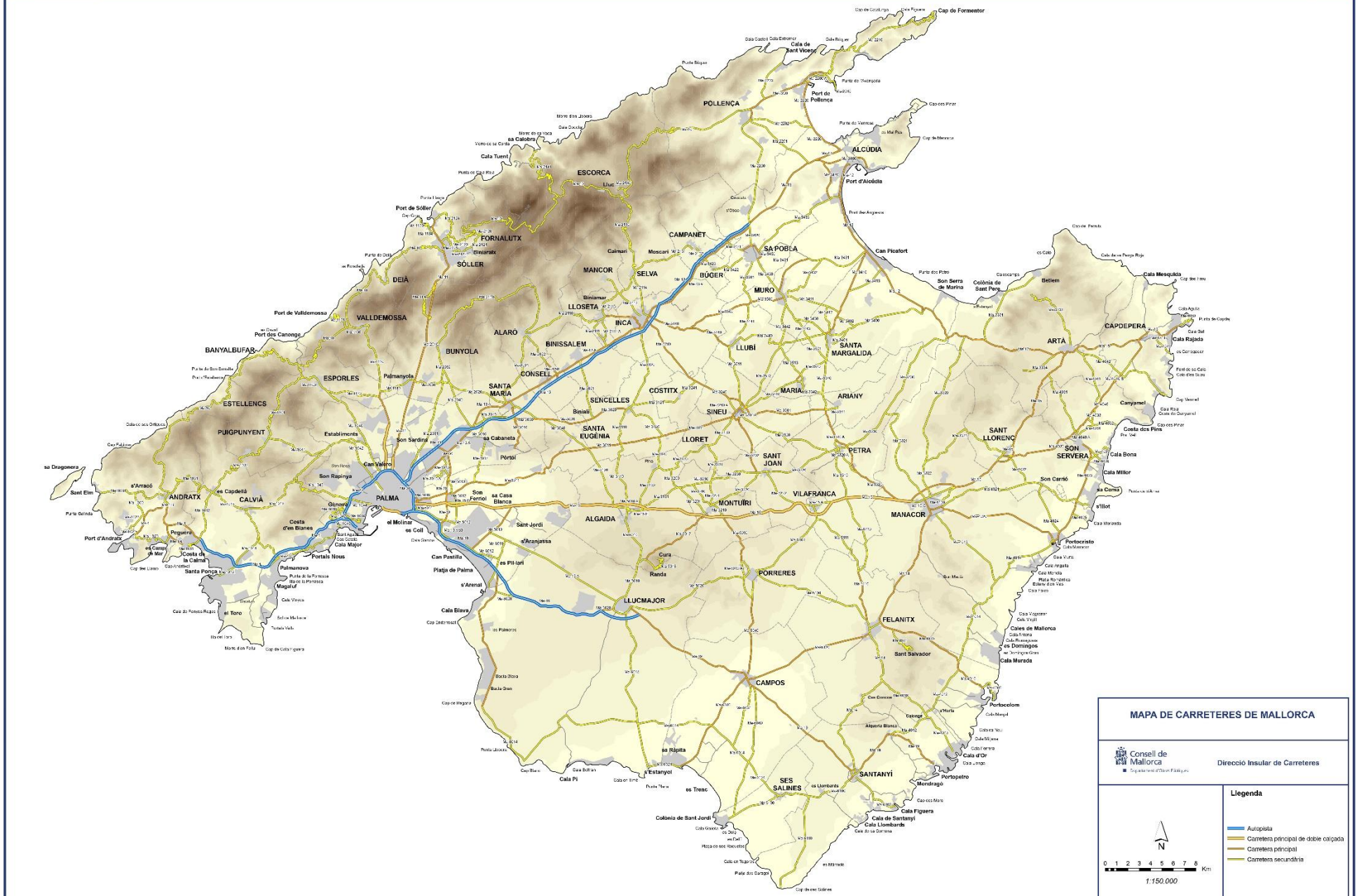
Mallorca





Cala Sant Vicenç
Port de Pollença
Pollença
Sa Calobra
Alcúdia
El Port
Badia d'Alcúdia
Campanet
Sa Pobla
Can Picafort
Deià
Sóller
Selva
Muro
Valldemossa
Inca
Capdepera
Banyalbufar
Santa Margalida
Cala Rajada
Binissalem
Artà
Esporles
Consell
Llubí
Son Servera
Santa Maria del Camí
Puigpunyent
Sant Llorenç des Cardassa
Cala Bona
Sa Dragonera
PALMA
Vilafranca de Bonany
Cala Millor
Andratx
Algaida
Manacor
Portals Nous
Calvià
Porreres
Porto Cristo
Sa Mola
Can Pastilla
S'Arenal
Santa Ponça
Magaluf
Felanitx
Badia de Palma
Llucmajor
Cales de Mallorca
Campos
Cala Murada
Calonge
Porto Colom
Alqueria Blanca
Sa Ràpita
Santanyí
Cala d'Or
Cala Pi
Colònia de Sant Jordi
Ses Salines
Cala Figuera
Cala Llombards

Consell de Mallorca
Departament d'Obres Públiques
Direcció Insular de Carreteres


Cap de Formentor
POLLENÇA
Port de Pollença
ALCÚDIA
Port d'Alcúdia
Can Picafort
Son Serra de Marina
Colònia de Sant Pere
Cala Mesquida
Betlem
CAPDEPERA
ARTÀ
Cala Rajada
Cala Agulla
Punta de Capdepera
Canyamel
Costa des Pins
SANT LLORENÇ
SON SERVERA
Cala Bona
Cala Millor
Son Carrió
s'Illot
Portocristo
Cales de Mallorca
es Domingos
Cala Murada
MANACOR
PETRA
ARIANY
MARIA
SANTA MARGALIDA
LLUBÍ
MURO
SA POBLA
CAMPANET
Cala Tuent
ESCORCA
Port de Sóller
FORNALUTX
SÓLLER
DEIÀ
Port de Valldemossa
VALLDEMOSSA
Port des Canonge
BANYALBUFAR
ESPORLES
ESTELLENCS
PUIGPUNYENT
MANCOR
SELVA
BUGER
LLOSETA
INCA
ALARO
BUNYOLA
BINISSALEM
CONSELL
SANTA MARIA
SENCELLES
SINEU
COSTITX
SANTA EUGENIA
LLORET
SANT JOAN
VILAFRANCA
MONTUÏRI
ALGAIDA
PORRERES
FELANITX
Sant Salvador
CAMPOS
LLUCMAJOR
SANTANYÍ
SES SALINES
Portopetro
Cala d'Or
Portocolom
Cala Figuera
Cala de Santanyi
Cala Llombards
Colònia de Sant Jordi
es Trenc
Cala Pi
Cala Blava
Platja de Palma
PALMA
Son Ferriol
sa Casa Blanca
Son Sardina
Establiments
Son Rapinya
Can Valero
Portol
sa Cabaneta
Son Espanyolet
Son Roca
Son Fortesa
Son Vida
Son Vitamina
Son Vida Nova
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Pollença
Alcúdia
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Escorca
Campanet
Sa Pobla
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Joan
Andratx
Palma
Algaida
Montuiri
Manacor
Calvià
Porreres
Llucmajor
Felanitx
Campos
Santanyi

Palma de Mallorca

Palma de Mallorca

Is the capital and largest city of the autonomous community of the Balearic Islands in Spain. It is situated on the south coast of Mallorca on the Bay of Palma. The Cabrera Archipelago, though widely separated from Palma proper, is administratively considered part of the municipality. As of 2018, Palma Airport serves over 29 million passengers per year.

The Old City (in the south-east area of Palma behind the cathedral) is a maze of streets clearly hinting at an Arab past. With the exception of a few streets and squares which allow traffic and are populated with tourists most of the time, the walkways of this city quarter are fairly narrow, quiet streets, surrounded by a diverse range of interesting buildings, the architecture of which is comparable to cities such as Florence.

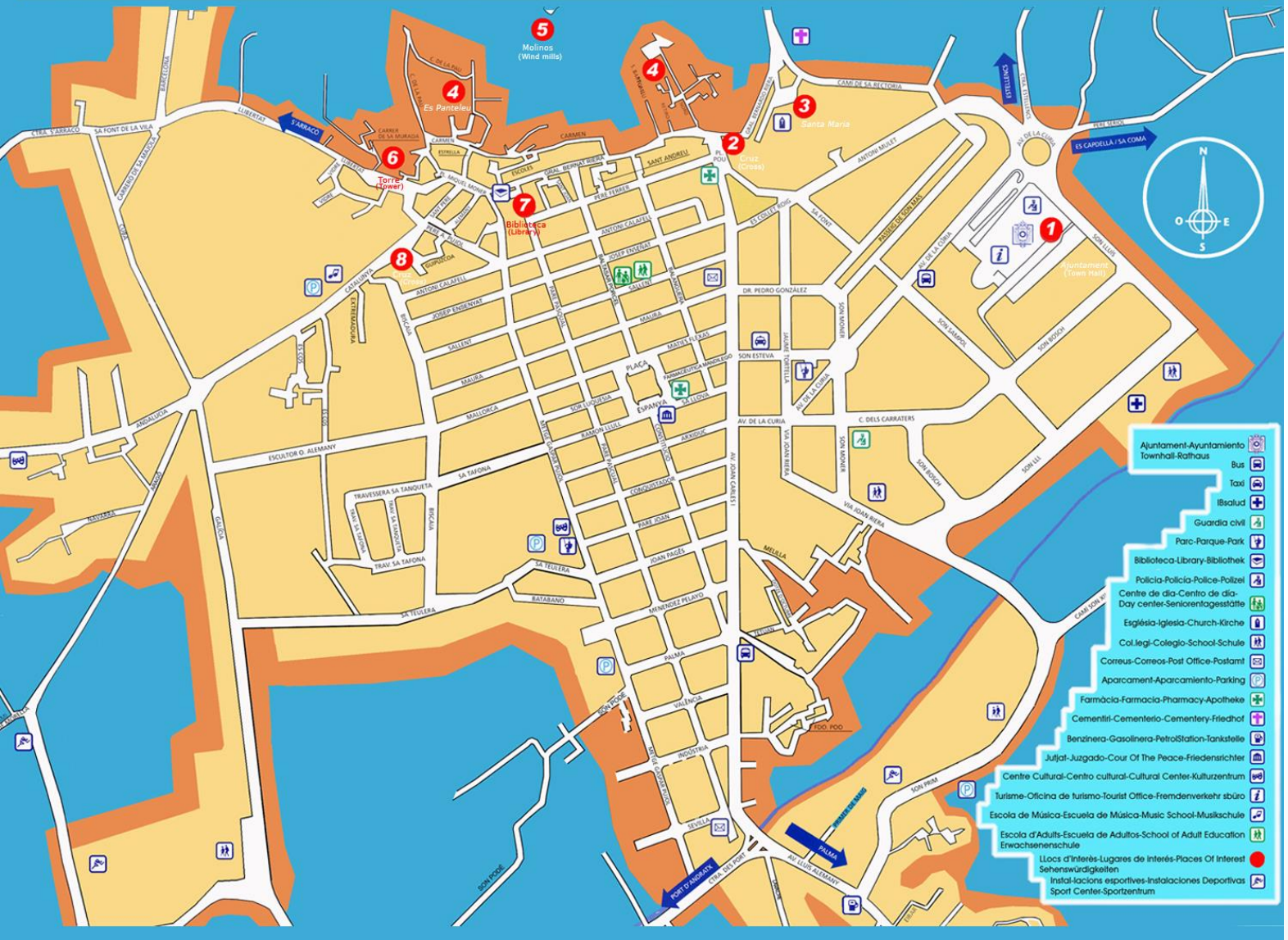
As of the 2009 census, the population of the city of Palma proper was 401,270

Cathedral Santa Maria Palma de Mallorca

Cathedral area

La Seu, Palma Cathedral, built between 1229 and 1346.
Palma is famous for La Seu, its vast cathedral built on a previous mosque which was built atop an original Christian church. Although construction of the present Cathedral began in 1229, it did not finish until 1601. Local architect Antoni Gaudí was drafted in to restore the building in 1901. The Parc de la Mar (Park of the Sea) lies just south, overlooked by the great building which sits above it on the city's stone foundations. Between the two are the town wall

Cathedral Santa Maria Palma de Mallorca



Andratx Town Map

The Banys Àrabs, or Arab Baths, one of the few remnants of Palma's Moorish past, are accessed via the quiet Ca'n Serra street near the Convent of the Cathedral, and include the lush gardens of Ca'n Fontirroig, home to Sardinian warblers, house sparrows, cacti, palm trees and a wide range of flowers and ferns. The small two-roomed brick building that once housed the baths is of Byzantine origin, dating back to the 11th century and possibly once part of the home of a Muslim nobleman. The bathroom has a cupola with five oculi which let in dazzling light. The twelve columns holding up the small room were pillaged from an earlier Roman construction.

Ruins of the Roman city of Pollentia

Palma Nova was one of the first purpose-built tourist destinations on the island, catering for all tastes. The town is frequented by a range of socio-economic groups due to the proximity with both the city of Palma and the resort of Magaluf. With the advent of low cost airlines and package holidays, Palma Nova has grown to become a major holiday destination for Europeans.

Cala Agula

3
Sandal Shop
DOCTOR
STOP
Pizza
Pasta
Carne
Pescado
Ensaladas
Postres
Port Soller

Alcudia

Port de Soller

the town of Sóller, in Mallorca, in the Balearic Islands, Spain. Along with the village of Fornalutx and the hamlet of Biniaraix they combine to form Sóller. The combined population is around 12,000. A tramway links the inland town of Sóller to Port de Sóller, running along the beach-side road.

FRUTAS
120
1'80
FRUTAS
250
FRUTAS
240
100
CEBOLLA
2'20
CARXOFA
4'20
5'00
FRUTAS
Kg. 1'60
EUROS

SOBRASADA
" ARTESANA "
17,75 €/KILO
LIMITADA)
CHORIZO DE
LEÓN
17,50 €/KILO
PICANTE Y SIN PICAR
(PIEZA ENTERA O MEDIA)
QUESO
Puro de cabra
Semi
23,40 Euros Kilo
(de Albiol)
Tarragona
QUESO
Puro de oveja
AHUMADO
24,80 Euros Kilo
(Serrado)
Valladolid
QUESO
Mahonés payes
SEMI-CURADO
18,80 Euros Kilo
(Alaior)
Menorca
QUESO
MAJORERO
CURADO-CABRA
26,60 Euros Kilo
(Fuerteventura)
QUESO
PATAMULO
vaca leche cruda
17,80 Euros Kilo
Toral de los Guzmanes
LEÓN
QUESO
puro de cabra
semi-curado
22,50 Euros Kilo
(Alcala de los Gazules)
CADIZ

The ancient mills of El Jonquet

Andratx

Soller

Valdemossa

Alcudia

Cala Figuera

Alcudia

Palma

Take the Train to Soller

Cap Depera

Worldwide
CitySightseeing
OFFICIAL TOUR
FREE WiFi

MILAN CATHEDRAL

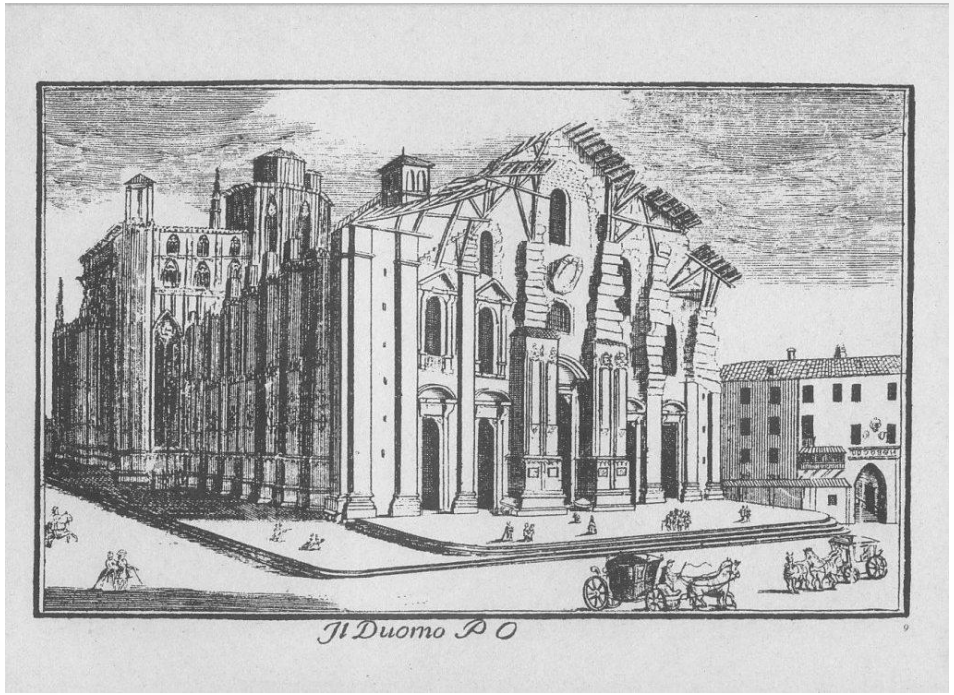
Text Wikipedia / slideshow Anders Dernback (2020)

MILAN CATHEDRAL

The cathedral took nearly six centuries to complete: construction began in 1386, and the final details were completed in 1965. It is the largest church in Italy—the larger St. Peter's Basilica is in the State of Vatican City, a sovereign nation—and the second largest in Europe and the fourth largest in the world.

Simone da Orsenigo

Simone da Orsenigo was an Italian architect and builder of the 14th century. Hailing from Lombardy, he was most likely a native of Orsenigo, near Como. Orsenigo is remembered mostly for his work on the Cathedral of Milan. On a 1387 list of masters working on the Duomo, his name comes immediately after that of Marco da Campione, who headed the associates. On it, Orsenigo is called an engineer (Insegnerius).



Another master with the same name, Paolino Orsenigo, was also employed at the cathedral - in 1400 - as master of the scaffolding.

MILAN CATHEDRAL

Specifications

Capacity	40,000
Length	158.6 metres (520 ft)
Width	92 metres (302 ft)
Nave width	16.75 metres (55.0 ft)
Height	108 metres (354 ft)

Other dimensions Facade facing West

Dome height (outer)	65.6 metres (215 ft)
Number of spires	135
Spire height	108.5 metres (356 ft)
Materials	Brick with Candoglia marble

BUILT 1386 - 1965

Saint Ambrose Barring Theodosius from Milan Cathedral by Anthony Van Dyck

ST THECLA'S

Milan's layout, with streets either radiating from the Duomo or circling it, reveals that the Duomo occupies what was the most central site in Roman Mediolanum, that of the public basilica facing the forum. The first cathedral, the "new basilica" (basilica nova) dedicated to St Thecla, was completed by 355. It seems to share, on a slightly smaller scale, the plan of the contemporaneous church recently rediscovered beneath Tower Hill in London. An adjoining basilica was erected in 836. The old octagonal baptistery, the Battistero Paleocristiano, dates to 335 and still can be visited under the Cathedral. When a fire damaged the cathedral and basilica in 1075, they were rebuilt as the Duomo.

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS

In 1386, Archbishop Antonio da Saluzzo began construction of the cathedral. Start of the construction coincided with the ascension to power in Milan of the archbishop's cousin Gian Galeazzo Visconti, and was meant as a reward to the noble and working classes, who had suffered under his tyrannical Visconti predecessor Barnabò. Before actual work began, three main buildings were demolished: the palace of the Archbishop, the Ordinari Palace and the Baptistry of St. Stephen at the Spring, while the old church of Sta.
Maria Maggiore was exploited as a stone quarry. Enthusiasm for the immense new building soon spread among the population, and the shrewd Gian Galeazzo, together with his cousin the archbishop, collected large donations for the work-in-progress.

The construction program was strictly regulated under the "Fabbrica del Duomo", which had 300 employees led by first chief engineer Simone da Orsenigo. Orsenigo initially planned to build the cathedral from brick in Lombard Gothic style.

Visconti had ambitions to follow the newest trends in European architecture. In 1389, a French chief engineer, Nicolas de Bonaventure, was appointed, adding to the church its Rayonnant Gothic. Galeazzo gave the Fabbrica del Duomo exclusive use of the marble from the Candoglia quarry and exempted it from taxes. Ten years later another French architect, Jean Mignot, was called from Paris to judge and improve upon the work done, as the masons needed new technical aid to lift stones to an unprecedented height

Mignot declared all the work done up till then as in pericolo di ruina ("peril of ruin"), as it had been done sine scienzia ("without science"). In the following years Mignot's forecasts proved untrue, but they spurred Galeazzo's engineers to improve their instruments and techniques. Work proceeded quickly, and at the death of Gian Galeazzo in 1402, almost half the cathedral was complete. Construction, however, stalled almost totally until 1480, for lack of money and ideas: the most notable works of this period were the tombs of Marco Carelli and Pope Martin V (1424) and the windows of the apse (1470s), of which those extant portray St. John the Evangelist, by Cristoforo de' Mottis, and Saint Eligius and San John of Damascus, both by Niccolò da Varallo. In 1452, under Francesco Sforza, the nave and the aisles were completed up to the sixth bay.

In 1488, both Leonardo da Vinci and Donato Bramante created models in a competition to design the central cupola; Leonardo later withdrew his submission. In 1500 to 1510, under Ludovico Sforza, the octagonal cupola was completed, and decorated in the interior with four series of 15 statues each, portraying saints, prophets, sibyls and other Figures from the Bible. The exterior long remained without any decoration, except for the Guglietto dell'Amadeo ("Amadeo's Little Spire"), constructed 1507–1510. This is a Renaissance masterwork which nevertheless harmonized well with the general Gothic appearance of the church.
During the subsequent Spanish domination, the new church proved usable, even though the interior remained largely unfinished, and some bays of the nave and the transepts were still missing.

MARIAE
NASCENTI

In 1552 Giacomo Antegnati was commissioned to build a large organ for the north side of the choir, and Giuseppe Meda provided four of the sixteen pales which were to decorate the altar area (the program was completed by Federico Borromeo). In 1562, Marco d' Agrate's St. Bartholomew and the famous Trivulzio candelabrum (12th century) were added.

After the accession of Carlo Borromeo to the archbishop's throne, all lay monuments were removed from the Duomo. These included the tombs of Giovanni, and Filippo Maria Visconti, Francesco I and his wife Bianca, Galeazzo Maria, which were brought to unknown destinations. However, Borromeo's main intervention was the appointment, in 1571, of Pellegrino Pellegrini as chief engineer— a contentious move, since to appoint Pellegrino, who was not a lay brother of the duomo, required a revision of the Fabbrica's statutes.

Borromeo and Pellegrini strove for a new, Renaissance appearance for the cathedral, that would emphasise its Roman / Italian nature, and subdue the Gothic style, which was now seen as foreign. As the façade still was largely incomplete, Pellegrini designed a "Roman" style one, with columns, obelisks and a large tympanum. When Pellegrini's design was revealed, a competition for the design of the façade was announced, and this elicited nearly a dozen entries, including one by Antonio Barca

This design was never carried out, but the interior decoration continued: in 1575-1585 the presbytery was rebuilt, while new altars and the baptistry were added. The wooden choir stalls were constructed by 1614 for the main altar by Francesco Brambilla. In 1577 Borromeo finally consecrated the whole edifice as a new church, distinct from the old Santa Maria Maggiore and Santa Tecla (which had been unified in 1549 after heavy disputes).

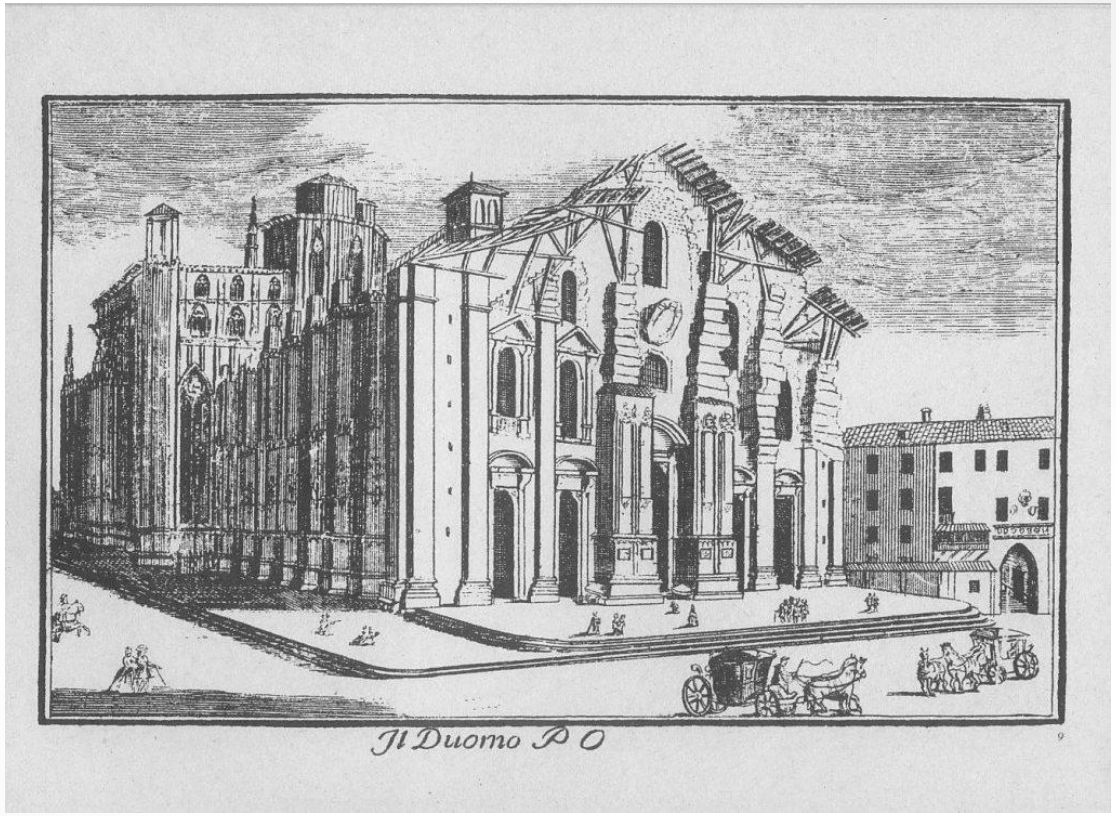
MARIAE
NASCENTI

17TH CENTURY

The cathedral as it appeared in 1745.
At the beginning of the 17th century Federico Borromeo had the foundations of the new façade laid by Francesco Maria Richini and Fabio Mangone. Work continued until 1638 with the construction of five portals and two middle windows. In 1649, however, the new chief architect Carlo Buzzi introduced a striking revolution: the façade was to revert to original Gothic style, including the already finished details within big Gothic pilasters and two giant belfries. Other designs were provided by, among others, Filippo Juvarra (1733) and Luigi Vanvitelli (1745), but all remained unapplied. In 1682 the façade of Santa Maria Maggiore was demolished and the cathedral's roof covering completed.

In 1762 one of the main features of the cathedral, the Madonnina's spire, was erected at the dizzying height of 108.5 m. The spire was designed by Carlo Pellicani and sports at the top a famous polychrome Madonnina statue, designed by Giuseppe Perego that befits the original stature of the cathedral. Given Milan's notoriously damp and foggy climate, the Milanese consider it a fair-weather day when the Madonnina is visible from a distance, as it is so often covered by mist.

The cathedral as it appeared in 1745.



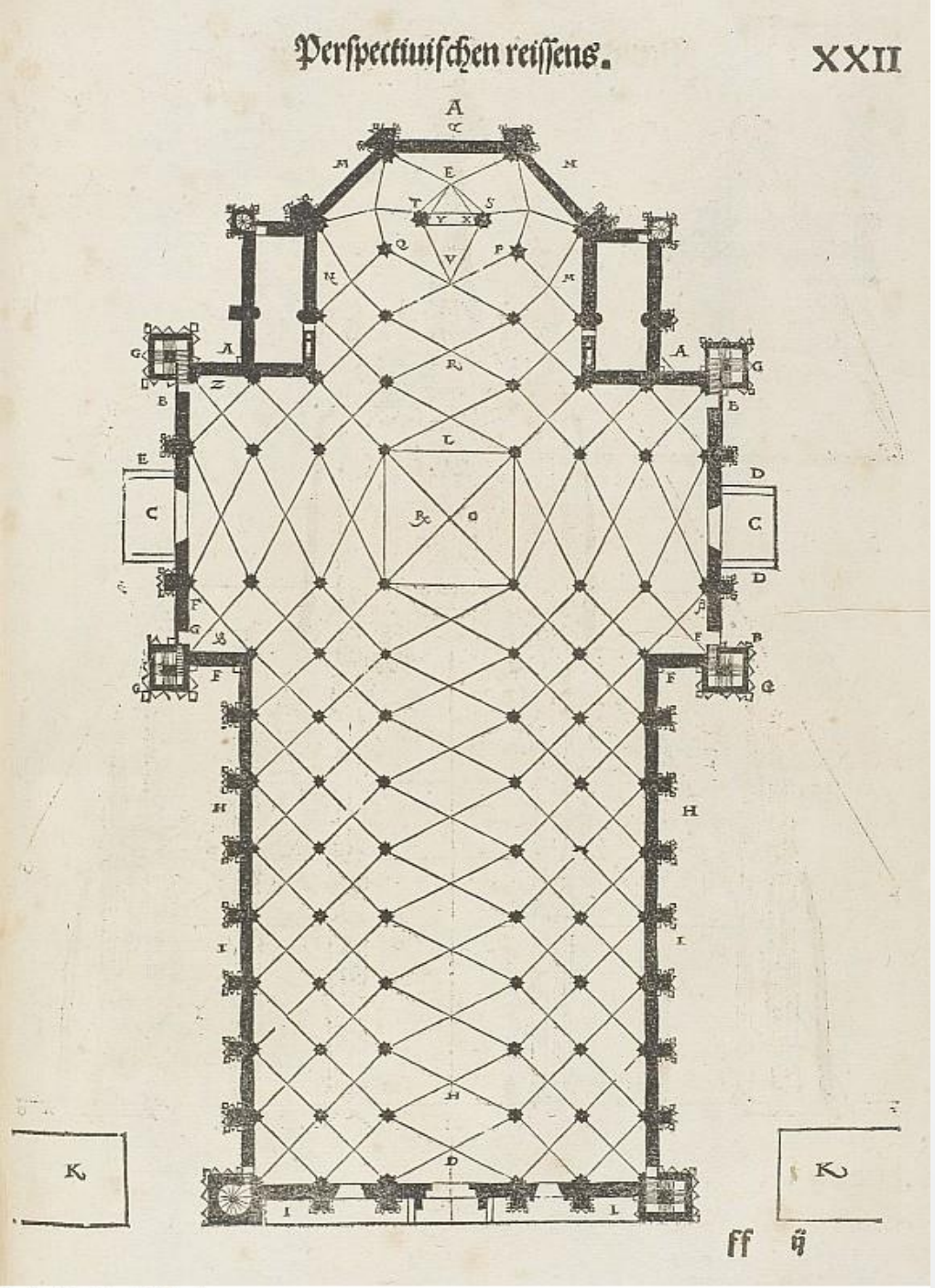
COMPLETION

Design for the crowning of Ferdinand I of Austria at the Duomo in 1838, by Alessandro Sanquirico
On May 20, 1805, Napoleon Bonaparte, about to be crowned King of Italy, ordered the façade to be finished by Pellicani. In his enthusiasm, he assured that all expenses would fall to the French treasurer, who would reimburse the Fabbrica for the real está it had to sell. Even though this reimbursement was never paid, it still meant that finally, within only seven years, the Cathedral's façade was completed. Pellicani largely followed Buzzi's project, adding some neo-Gothic details to the upper windows. As a form of thanksgiving, a statue of Napoleon was placed at the top of one of the spires. Napoleon was crowned King of Italy at the Duomo.

In the following years, most of the missing arches and spires were constructed. The statues on the southern wall were also finished, while in 1829–1858, new stained glass windows replaced the old ones, though with less aesthetically significant results. The last details of the cathedral were finished only in the 20th century: the last gate was inaugurated on January 6, 1965. This date is considered the very end of a process which had proceeded for generations, although even now, some uncarved blocks remain to be completed as statues. The Allied bombing of Milan in World War II further delayed construction. Like many other cathedrals in cities bombed by the Allied forces, the Duomo suffered some damage, although to a lesser degree compared to other major buildings in the vicinity such as the La Scala Theatre. It was quickly repaired and became a place of solace and gathering for displaced local residents.

The Duomo's main façade went under renovation from 2003 to early 2009: as of February 2009, it has been completely uncovered, showing again the colours of the Candoglia marble.

In November 2012 officials announced a campaign to raise funds for the cathedral's preservation by asking patrons to adopt the building's spires. The effects of pollution on the 14th-century building entail regular maintenance, and recent austerity cuts to Italy's culture budget has left less money for upkeep of cultural institutions, including the cathedral. To help make up funds, Duomo management launched a campaign offering its 135 spires up for "adoption." Donors who contribute €100,000 (about $110,505) or more will have a plaque with their name engraved on it placed on the spire.



Quelle: Deutsche Fotothek

PLAN OF THE CATHEDRAL IN THE 16TH CENTURY

Giovanni Antonio Amadeo on the "Amadeo's Little Spire"

Giovanni Antonio Amadeo (c. 1447 – August 27 or 28, 1522) was an Italian early Renaissance sculptor, architect, and engineer.

Amadeo was born in Pavia. In 1470 he was commissioned by Bartolomeo Colleoni to complete his funerary chapel, the Cappella Colleoni in Bergamo, which had been begun by Guiniforte and Francesco Solari. Amadeo added polychrome decoration and many sculptures in the ancient style including medallions, small columns, busts, reliefs of "Histories from the Old Testament" and "Histories of Hercules". Amadeo also designed the funerary monument to Medea Colleoni, which was intended for the church of Santa Maria della Basella in Urgnano. The condottiero's tomb was realized in collaboration with other artists, with Amadeo providing the reliefs of the lower sarcophagus and of the smaller upper sarcophagus, as well seven statues of the Virtues.

KNEELING ANGEL, C. 1447-1552, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

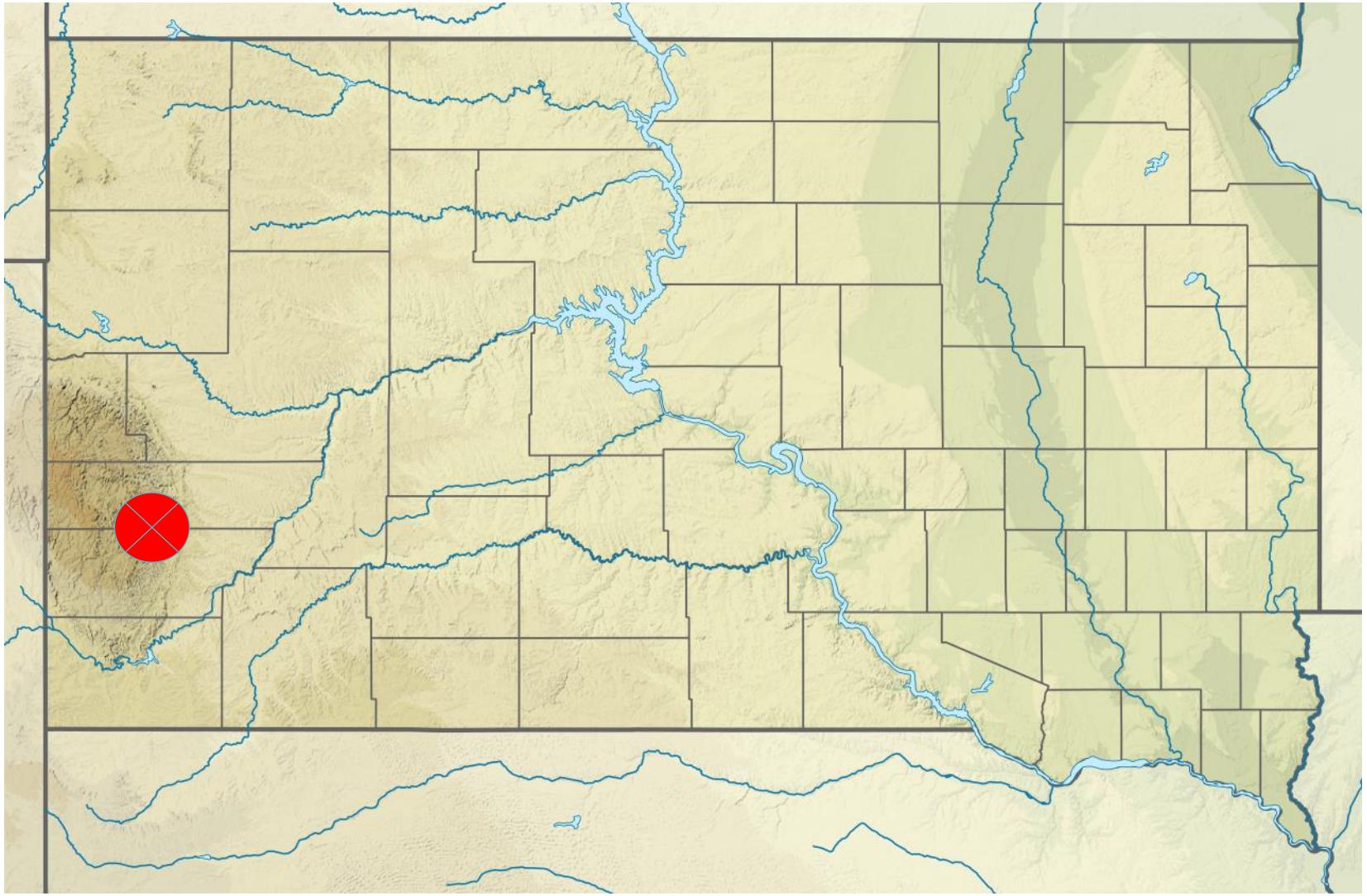
Amadeo was then active in the decoration of the Milan Cathedral. He collaborated with Donato Bramante on the facade of Santa Maria presso San Satiro in Milan. In 1488 Amadeo was commissioned by Cardinal Ascanio Sforza, to become director of works of the new Pavia Cathedral, again with Bramante having a minor role.

Mount Rushmore

Mount Rushmore National Memorial is centered on a colossal sculpture carved into the granite face of Mount Rushmore

Slideshow Anders Dernback, text Wikipedia

Mount Rushmore



Map showing the location of Mount Rushmore National Memorial

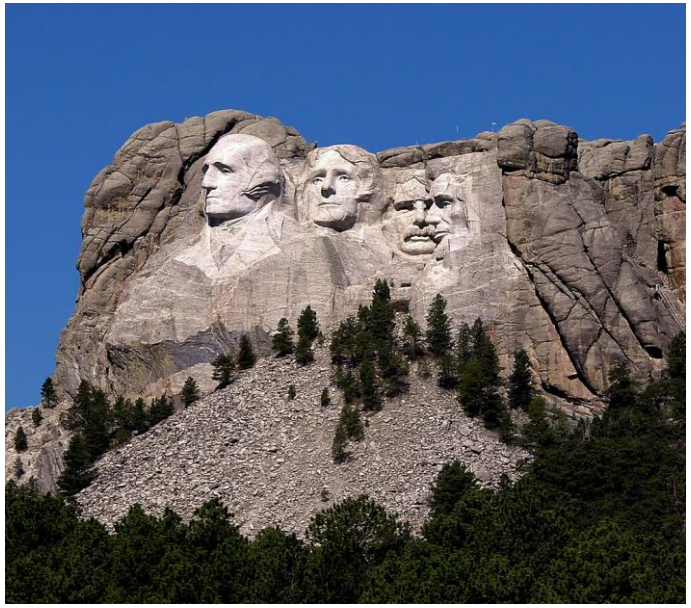
South Dakota

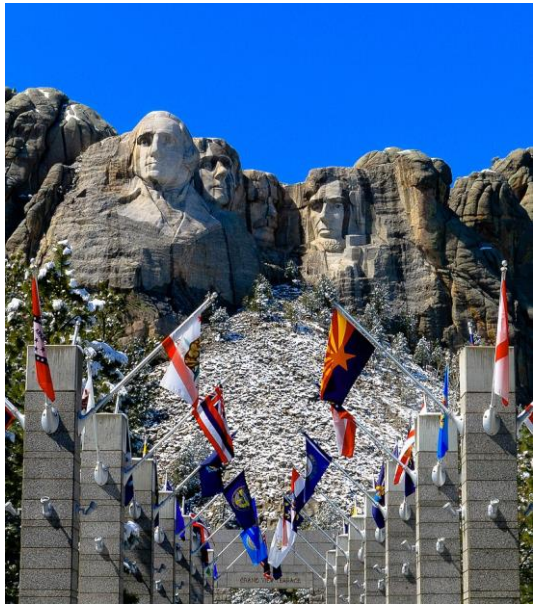
is a U.S. state in the North Central region of the United States. It is also part of the Great Plains. South Dakota is named after the Lakota and Dakota Sioux Native American tribes

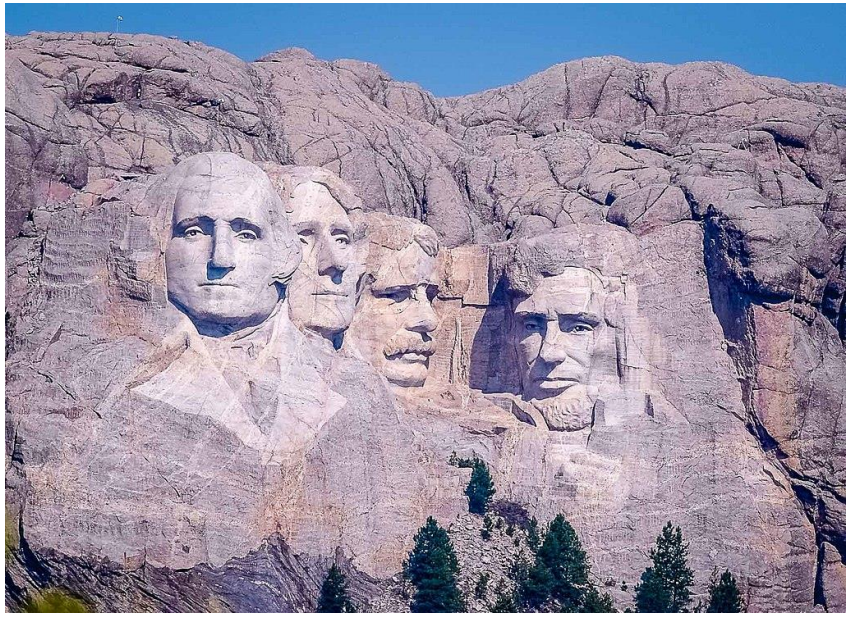
Mount Rushmore

Mount Rushmore, showing the full size of the mountain and the scree of rocks from the sculpting and construction.

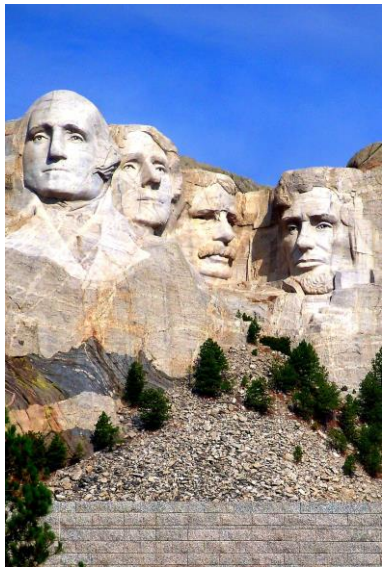
Information Center







MOUNT RUSHMORE



Mount Rushmore

Mount Rushmore National Memorial is centered on a colossal sculpture carved into the granite face of Mount Rushmore (Lakota: Tȟuŋkášila Šákpe, or Six Grandfathers in the Black Hills near Keystone, South Dakota. Sculptor Gutzon Borglum created the sculpture's design and oversaw the project's execution from 1927 to 1941 with the help of his son, Lincoln Borglum.

The sculpture features the 60-foot (18 m) heads of Presidents George Washington (1732–1799), Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826), Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919) and Abraham Lincoln (1809–1865), as recommended by Borglum. The four presidents were chosen to represent the nation's birth, growth, development and preservation, respectively. The memorial park covers 1,278 acres (2.00 sq mi; 5.17 km2) and the actual mountain has an elevation of 5,725 feet (1,745 m) above sea level.

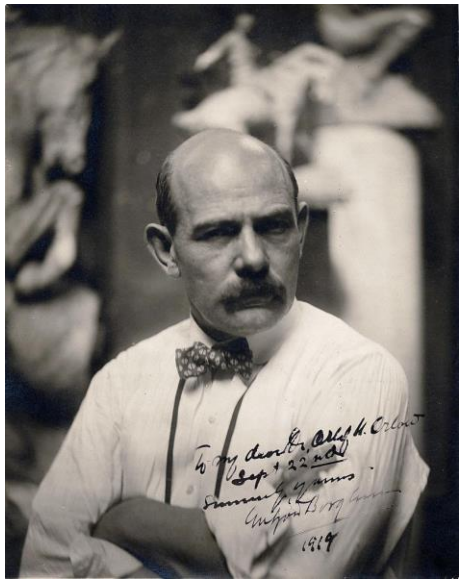
The sculptor and tribal representatives settled on Mount Rushmore, which also has the advantage of facing southeast for maximum sun exposure. Robinson wanted it to feature American West heroes, such as Lewis and Clark, their expedition guide Sacagawea, Oglala Lakota chief Red Cloud, Buffalo Bill Cody, and Oglala Lakota chief Crazy Horse. Borglum believed that the sculpture should have broader appeal and chose the four presidents.

Mount Rushmore

Peter Norbeck, U.S. senator from South Dakota, sponsored the project and secured federal funding. Construction began in 1927; the presidents' faces were completed between 1934 and 1939.

After Gutzon Borglum died in March 1941, his son Lincoln took over as leader of the construction project. Each president was originally to be depicted from head to waist, but lack of funding forced construction to end on October 31, 1941.

Sometimes referred to as the "Shrine of Democracy", Mount Rushmore attracts more than two million visitors annually.



John Gutzon de la Mothe Borglum (March 25, 1867 – March 6, 1941) was an American sculptor best known for his work on Mount Rushmore. He is also associated with various other public works of art across the U.S., including Stone Mountain in Georgia, the statue of Union General Philip Sheridan in Washington, D.C., as well as a bust of Abraham Lincoln which was exhibited in the White House by Theodore Roosevelt[6] and which is now held in the United States Capitol crypt in Washington, D.C.

Peter Norbeck (August 27, 1870 – December 20, 1936) was an American politician from South Dakota. After serving two terms as the ninth Governor of South Dakota, Norbeck was elected to three consecutive terms as a United States Senator. Norbeck was the first native-born Governor of South Dakota to serve in office, and the first native-born U.S. Senator from South Dakota. He is best remembered as "Mount Rushmore's great political patron.

Mount Rushmore

Keystone is a town in the Black Hills region of Pennington County, South Dakota, United States. The population was 337 at the 2010 census. It had its origins in 1883 as a mining town, and has since transformed itself into a resort town, serving the needs of the millions of visitors to the Mount Rushmore National Memorial, which is located just beyond city limits. Keystone was heavily damaged in the 1972 Black Hills flood.

Mount Rushmore

Mount Rushmore was conceived with the intention of creating a site to lure tourists, representing "not only the wild grandeur of its local geography but also the triumph of western civilization over that geography through its anthropomorphic representation. Though for the latest occupants of the land at the time, the Lakota Sioux, as well as other tribes, the monument in their view "came to epitomize the loss of their sacred lands and the injustices they've suffered under the U.S. government.

Under the Treaty of 1868, the U.S. government promised the territory, including the entirety of the Black Hills, to the Sioux "so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase. After the discovery of gold on the land, American settlers migrated to the area in the 1870s. The federal government then forced the Sioux to relinquish the Black Hills portion of their reservation.
The four presidential faces were said to be carved into the granite with the intention of symbolizing "an accomplishment born, planned, and created in the minds and by the hands of Americans for Americans.

Mount Rushmore was known to the Lakota Sioux as "The Six Grandfathers" (Tȟuŋkášila Šákpe) or "Cougar Mountain" (Igmútȟaŋka Pahá) but American settlers knew it variously as Cougar Mountain, Sugarloaf Mountain, Slaughterhouse Mountain and Keystone Cliffs.

Mount Rushmore

As Six Grandfathers, the mountain was on the route that Lakota leader Black Elk took in a spiritual journey that culminated at Black Elk Peak. Following a series of military campaigns from 1876 to 1878, the United States asserted control over the area, a claim that is still disputed on the basis of the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie.

Beginning with a prospecting expedition in 1885 with David Swanzey (husband of Carrie Ingalls), and Bill Challis, wealthy investor Charles E. Rushmore began visiting the area regularly on prospecting and hunting trips. He repeatedly joked with colleagues about naming the mountain after himself. The United States Board of Geographic Names officially recognized the name "Mount Rushmore" in June 1930

Black Elk Peak is the highest point in South Dakota. Note the fire tower at the summit. It lies in the Black Elk Wilderness area, in southern Pennington County, in the Black Hills National Forest. The peak lies 3.7 mi (6.0 km) west-southwest of Mount Rushmore. At 7,244 feet (2,208 m), it has been described by the Board on Geographical Names as the highest summit in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The U.S. Board on Geographic Names, which has jurisdiction in federal lands, officially changed the mountain's name from Harney Peak to Black Elk Peak on August 11, 2016.

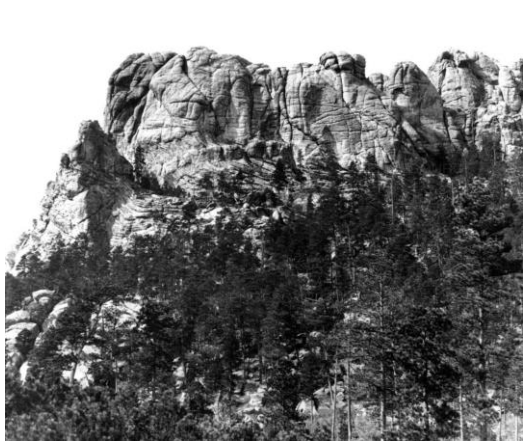
Mount Rushmore

Sitting Bull, a Hunkpapa Lakota chief and holy man, c. 1831 – December 15, 1890.

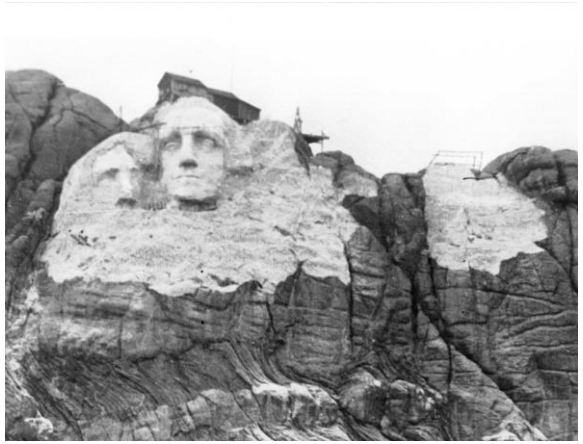
The Sioux or Oceti Sakowin are groups of Native American tribes and First Nations peoples in North America. The modern Sioux consist of two major divisions based on language divisions: the Dakota and Lakota; collectively they are known as the Očhéthi Šakówiŋ ("Seven Council Fires"). The term "Sioux" is an exonym created from a French transcription of the Ojibwe term "Nadouessioux", and can refer to any ethnic group within the Great Sioux Nation or to any of the nation's many language dialects.

Heȟáka Sápa, commonly known as Black Elk (December 1, 1863 – August 19, 1950), was a wičháša wakȟáŋ ("medicine man, holy man"), heyoka of the Oglala Lakota people and educator about his culture. He was a second cousin of the war leader Crazy Horse and fought with him in the Battle of Little Bighorn. He survived the Wounded Knee Massacre in 1890. He toured and performed in Europe as part of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

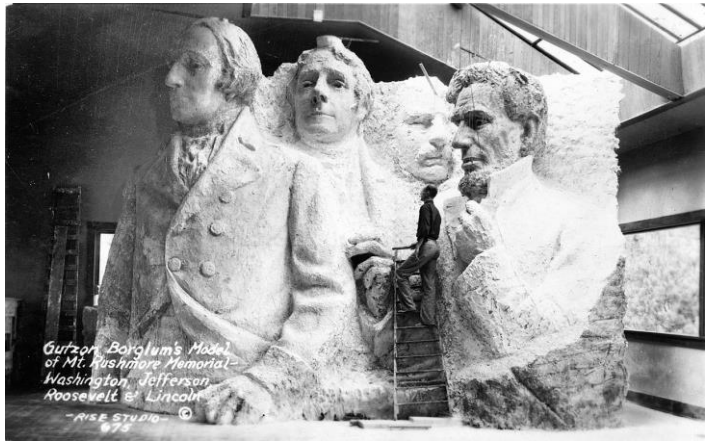
Mount Rushmore



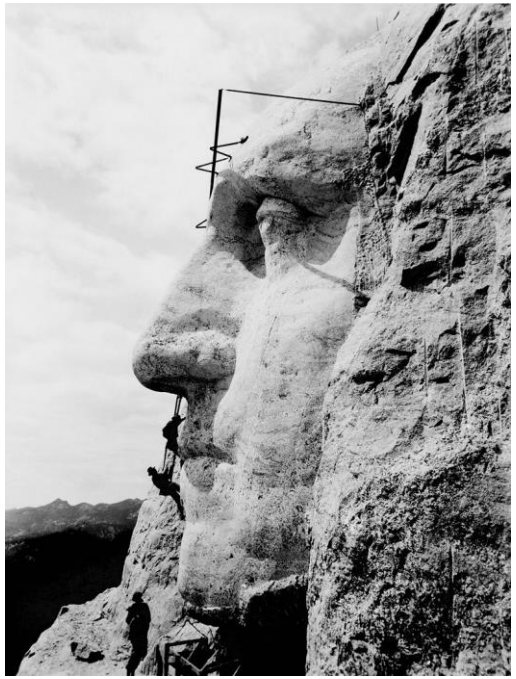
Mount Rushmore (Six Grandfathers) before construction, circa 1905

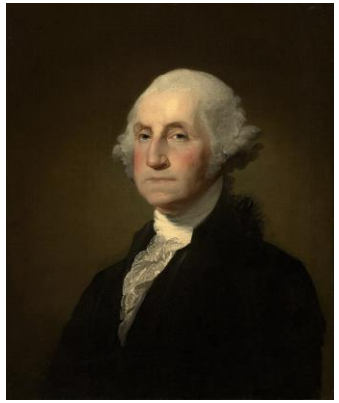


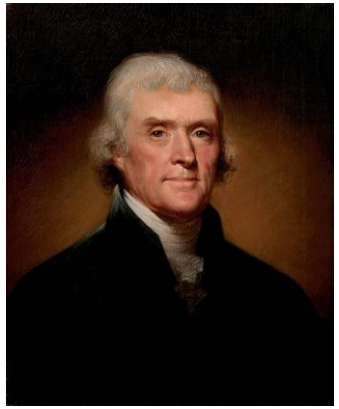
Construction underway, with Jefferson to the left of Washington before unstable rock necessitated a change in the design.

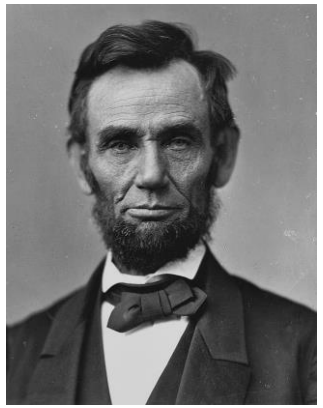


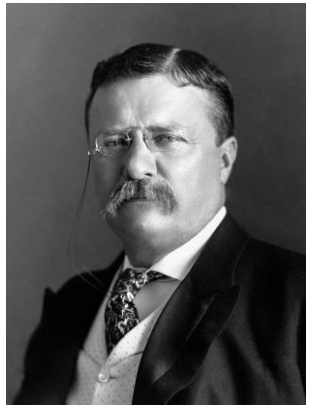
A model at the site depicting Mount Rushmore's intended final design after Jefferson was relocated and "before funding ran out





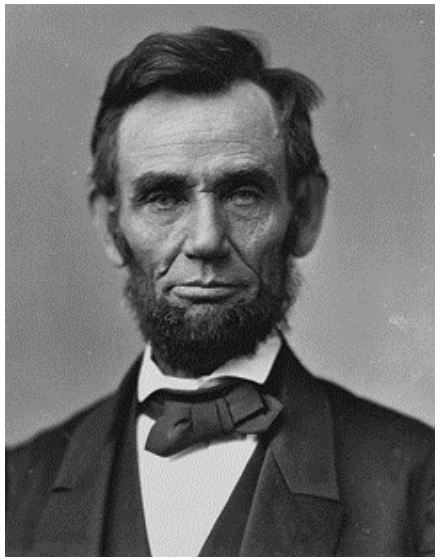




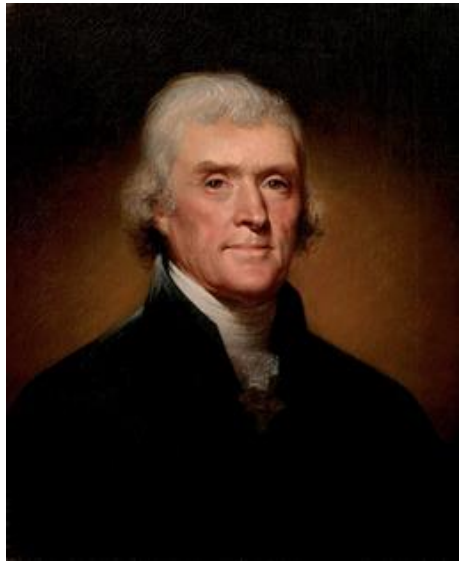


Mount Rushmore

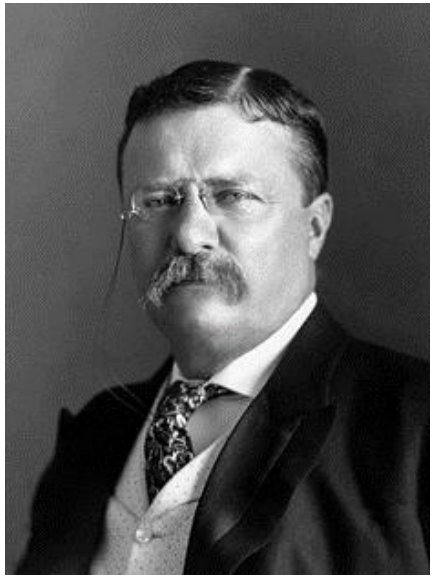
George Washington (February 22, 1732 – December 14, 1799) was an American soldier, statesman, and Founding Father who served as the first president of the United States from 1789 to 1797. Appointed by the Continental Congress as commander of the Continental Army,



Abraham Lincoln February 12, 1809 – April 15, 1865) was an American lawyer and statesman who served as the 16th president of the United States from 1861 until his assassination in 1865. Lincoln led the nation through the American Civil War and succeeded in preserving the Union, abolishing slavery, bolstering the federal government, and modernizing the U.S. economy.



Thomas Jefferson (April 13, 1743 – July 4, 1826) was an American statesman, diplomat, lawyer, architect, philosopher, and Founding Father who served as the third president of the United States from 1801 to 1809. He had previously served as the second vice president of the United States under John Adams and as the first United States Secretary of State under George Washington.



Theodore Roosevelt Jr. October 27, 1858 – January 6, 1919), often referred to as Teddy or his initials T. R., was an American politician, statesman, conservationist, naturalist, historian, and writer who served as the 26th president of the United States from 1901 to 1909. He previously served as the 25th vice president under William McKinley from March to September 1901, and as the 33rd governor of New York from 1899 to 1900.

Mount Rushmore

Beginning with a prospecting expedition in 1885 with David Swanzey (husband of Carrie Ingalls), and Bill Challis, wealthy investor Charles E. Rushmore began visiting the area regularly on prospecting and hunting trips. He repeatedly joked with colleagues about naming the mountain after himself. The United States Board of Geographic Names officially recognized the name "Mount Rushmore" in June 1930.

Historian Doane Robinson conceived the idea for Mount Rushmore in 1923 to promote tourism in South Dakota. In 1924, Robinson persuaded sculptor Gutzon Borglum to travel to the Black Hills region to ensure the carving could be accomplished. The original plan was to make the carvings in granite pillars known as the Needles. However, Borglum realized that the eroded Needles were too thin to support sculpting. He chose Mount Rushmore, a grander location, partly because it faced southeast and enjoyed maximum exposure to the sun. Borglum said upon seeing Mount Rushmore, "America will march along that skyline.

Borglum had been involved in sculpting the Stone Mountain Memorial to Confederate leaders in Georgia, but was in disagreement with the officials there.
After long negotiations involving a congressional delegation and President Calvin Coolidge, the project received congressional approval on March 3, 1925. The carving started in 1927 and ended in 1941 with no fatalities.

Mount Rushmore Construction

Construction

Between October 4, 1927, and October 31, 1941, Gutzon Borglum and 400 workers sculpted the colossal 60-foot-high (18 m) carvings of United States Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Abraham Lincoln to represent the first 150 years of American history. These presidents were selected by Borglum because of their role in preserving the Republic and expanding its territory. The carving of Mount Rushmore involved the use of dynamite, followed by the process of "honeycombing", a process where workers drill holes close together, allowing small pieces to be removed by hand. In total, about 450,000 short tons (410,000 t) of rock were blasted off the mountainside. The image of Thomas Jefferson was originally intended to appear in the area at Washington's right, but after the work there was begun, the rock was found to be unsuitable, so the work on the Jefferson figure was dynamited, and a new figure was sculpted to Washington's left.

The chief carver of the mountain was Luigi Del Bianco, an artisan and stonemason in Port Chester, New York. Del Bianco emigrated to the U.S. from Friuli in Italy and was chosen to work on this project because of his understanding of sculptural language and ability to imbue emotion in the carved portraits.

Luigi Del Bianco (May 8, 1892 - January 20, 1969) was an Italian-American sculptor, and chief carver of Mount Rushmore

Mount Rushmore

In 1933, the National Park Service took Mount Rushmore under its jurisdiction. Julian Spotts helped with the project by improving its infrastructure. For example, he had the tram upgraded so it could reach the top of Mount Rushmore for the ease of workers. By July 4, 1934, Washington's face had been completed and was dedicated. The face of Thomas Jefferson was dedicated in 1936, and the face of Abraham Lincoln was dedicated on September 17, 1937. In 1937, a bill was introduced in Congress to add the head of civil-rights leader Susan B. Anthony, but a rider was passed on an appropriations bill requiring federal funds be used to finish only those heads that had already been started at that time. In 1939, the face of Theodore Roosevelt was dedicated.

The Sculptor's Studio – a display of unique plaster models and tools related to the sculpting – was built in 1939 under the direction of Borglum. Borglum died from an embolism in March 1941. His son, Lincoln Borglum, continued the project. Originally, it was planned that the figures would be carved from head to waist, but insufficient funding forced the carving to end. Borglum had also planned a massive panel in the shape of the

Louisiana Purchase commemorating in eight-foot-tall gilded letters the Declaration of Independence, U.S. Constitution, Louisiana Purchase, and seven other territorial acquisitions from the Alaska purchase to the Panama Canal Zone. In total, the entire project cost US$989,992.32 (equivalent to $17.4 million in 2020).
Nick Clifford, the last remaining carver, died in November 2019 at age 98.

Proposals of adding additional faces

In 1937, when the sculpture was not yet complete, a bill in Congress supporting the addition of women's rights activist Susan B. Anthony failed. When the sculpture was completed in 1941, the sculptors stated that the remaining rock was not suitable for additional carvings. This stance was shared by RESPEC, an engineering firm charged with monitoring the stability of the rock in 1989. However, proposals of additional sculptures have been made regardless. These include John F. Kennedy after his assassination in 1963, and Ronald Reagan in 1985 and 1999 – the latter proposal receiving a debate in Congress at the time. Barack Obama was asked about his own potential addition in 2008 and he joked that his ears were too large.

According to a survey of political science experts conducted by The New York Times in 2018, Franklin D. Roosevelt is the most popular choice for addition to Mount Rushmore, regardless of party affiliation. In total, 66% of respondents would choose Roosevelt, followed by Barack Obama at 7% and Ronald Reagan at 5%. Among Democrats, Roosevelt was chosen by 75%, followed by Barack Obama at 11%. Among Republicans, Roosevelt was chosen by 43%, followed by Reagan at 19%. Among Independents, Roosevelt was chosen by 57%, followed by both Reagan and Dwight D. Eisenhower at 11%.

Mount Rushmore

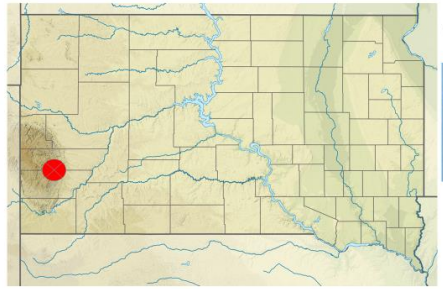
Tourism is South Dakota's second-largest industry, and Mount Rushmore is the state's top tourist attraction. In 2012, 2,185,447 people visited the park.

In the 1950s and 1960s, local Lakota Sioux elder Benjamin Black Elk (son of medicine man Black Elk, who had been present at the Battle of the Little Bighorn) was known as the "Fifth Face of Mount Rushmore", posing for photographs with thousands of tourists daily in his native attire. The South Dakota State Historical Society notes that he was one of the most photographed people in the world over that twenty-year period.

The flora and fauna of Mount Rushmore are similar to those of the rest of the Black Hills region of South Dakota. Birds including the turkey vulture, golden eagle, bald eagle, red-tailed hawk, swallows and white-throated swifts fly around Mount Rushmore, occasionally making nesting spots in the ledges of the mountain. Smaller birds, including songbirds, nuthatches, woodpeckers and flycatchers inhabit the surrounding pine forests. Terrestrial mammals include the mouse, least chipmunk, red squirrel, skunk, porcupine, raccoon, beaver, badger, coyote, bighorn sheep, bobcat, elk, mule deer, yellow-bellied marmot, and American bison. The striped chorus frog, western chorus frog, and northern leopard frog also inhabit the area, along with several species of snake. Grizzly Bear Brook and Starling Basin Brook, the two streams in the memorial, support fish such as the longnose dace and the brook trout.[citation needed] Mountain goats are not indigenous to the region. Those living near Mount Rushmore are descendants of a tribe that Canada gifted to Custer State Park in 1924, which later escaped

Mount Rushmore

Mount Rushmore



Map showing the location of Mount Rushmore National Memorial

South Dakota

is a U.S. state in the North Central region of the United States. It is also part of the Great Plains. South Dakota is named after the Lakota and Dakota Sioux Native American tribes

Mount Rushmore

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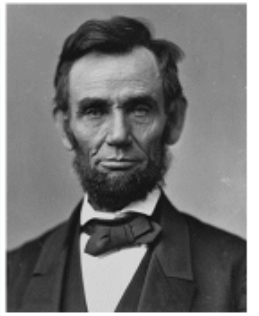

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BONAPARTS RELATIVES

Source text: Wikipedia

15 August 1769 – 5 May 1821) was a French statesman and military leader who led many successful campaigns during the French Revolution and the French Revolutionary Wars, and was Emperor of the French (as Napoleon I)

Maria-Letizia Buonaparte24 August 1749[c] – 2 February 1836), known as Letizia Bonaparte, was a Corsican noblewoman, mother of Napoleon I of France. She became known as “Madame Mère” after the proclamation of the Empire.

Napoleon's father, Carlo Buonaparte, was Corsica's representative to the court of Louis XVI. (27 March 1746 – 24 February 1785)

Relatives to Napoleon Bonapart

Napoleon Bonapart

Parents

Carlo Buonaparte

Maria Letizia Ramolino

Maria Saveria Paravicini

Giuseppe Maria Buonaparte (31 May 1713 – 13 December 1763)

Corsican politician, better known as the paternal **grandfather** of Napoleon I of France.

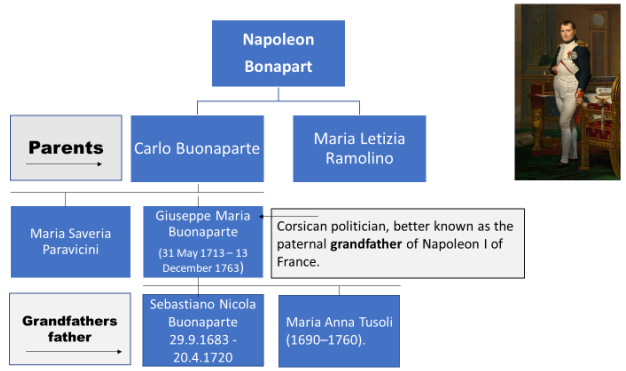
Grandfathers father

Sebastiano Nicola Buonaparte 29.9.1683 - 20.4.1720

Maria Anna Tusoli (1690–1760).

Bonaparte Relatives

Letizia Bonaparte (24 August 1750 – 2 February 1836) – Mother of Napoleon
Joseph Fesch (3 January 1763 – 13 May 1839) – Roman Catholic cardinal, half-brother of Letizia Bonaparte, uncle of Napoleon
Joseph Bonaparte (7 January 1768 – 28 July 1844) – Brother of Napoleon
Lucien Bonaparte (21 May 1775 – 29 June 1840) – Brother of Napoleon
Elisa Bonaparte (3 January 1777 – 7 August 1820) – Sister of Napoleon
Louis Bonaparte (2 September 1778 – 25 July 1846) – Brother of Napoleon
Pauline Bonaparte (20 October 1780 – 9 June 1825) – Sister of Napoleon
Caroline Bonaparte (25 March 1782 – 18 May 1839) – Sister of Napoleon



Napoleon François Charles Joseph (Franz) Bonaparte (20 March 1811 – 22 July 1832) – King of Rome, Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon
Charlotte (Lolotte) Napoléone Bonaparte (31 October 1802 – 2 March 1839) – Daughter of Joseph Bonaparte
Achille Murat (21 January 1801 – 15 April 1847) – Son of Napoleon's sister Caroline
Elizabeth (Betsy) Patterson Bonaparte (6 February 1785 – 4 April 1879) – American-born first wife of Napoleon's brother Jérôme
Jerome (Bo) Patterson Bonaparte (7 July 1805 – 17 June 1870) – Son of Napoleon's brother Jérôme and Elizabeth Patterson
Eugène and Hortense de Beauharnais (3 September 1781 – 21 February 1824; 10 April 1783 – 5 October 1837) – Napoleon's stepchildren
Charles Léon Denuelle (13 December 1806 – 14 April 1881) – Napoleon's illegitimate son
Alexandre Colonna Walewksi (4 May 1810 – 27 September 1868) – Napoleon's illegitimate son

Letizia Bonaparte (24 August 1750 – 2 February 1836) – Mother of Napoleon

Maria-Letizia Ramolino was born in Ajaccio, Corsica (then part of the Republic of Genoa), the daughter of Giovanni Geronimo Ramolino and his wife Angela Maria Pietra-Santa. Letizia's father was an army officer with expertise in civil engineering, who commanded the Ajaccio garrison, the Ramolino family were low rank nobility from Lombardy established in Corsica several generations earlier.

Letizia was educated at home trained in nothing but domestic skills, like most Corsican women at the time. After the death of her father, when she was six, her mother married Franz Fesch, a Swiss officer in the Genoese Navy at Ajaccio. The couple married in 1757 and had two children, among them Letizia's half-brother, future Cardinal Joseph Fesch.

Deathbed portrait of Maria Letizia Bonaparte.

Carlo Maria Buonaparte or Carlo Maria di Buonaparte (27 March 1746 – 24 February 1785) was an Italian lawyer and diplomat who is best known as the father of Napoleon Bonaparte.

He served briefly as a personal assistant of the revolutionary leader Pasquale Paoli, and fought with the Corsican resistance against the French during the occupation of Corsica. With the island conquered and the resistance defeated, he eventually rose to become Corsica's representative to the court of Louis XVI. It was well after his death that his second surviving son, Napoleon, became Emperor of the French; subsequently, several of Buonaparte's other children received royal titles from their brother, and married into royalty. Carlo Buonaparte was born in Ajaccio, Corsica, at the time part of the Republic of Genoa.

Joseph-Napoléon Bonaparte, born Giuseppe di Buonaparte 7 January 1768 – 28 July 1844), was a French lawyer and diplomat, the older brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, who made him King of Naples and Sicily (1806–1808, as Giuseppe I), and later King of Spain (1808–1813, as José I). After the fall of Napoleon, Joseph styled himself Comte de Survilliers.

Maria Anna (Marie Anne) Elisa Bonaparte Baciocchi Levoy (3 January 1777 – 7 August 1820), Princesse Française, was an Italian ruler, Princess of Lucca and Piombino (1805-1814), Princess of Lucca (1805-1814), Grand Duchess of Tuscany (1809-1814) and Countess of Compignano by appointment of her brother Napoleon Bonaparte.

Elisa Bonaparte (3 January 1777 – 7 August 1820) – Sister of Napoleon

Maria Anna Bonaparte – she did not adopt the name "Elisa" until she was about 18 – was born in Ajaccio, Corsica on 3 January 1777, seven and a half years after Napoleon. She was the fourth of Charles and Letizia Bonaparte's eight surviving offspring, and their eldest daughter.

Jérôme Bonaparte, King of Westphalia

Jérôme-Napoléon Bonaparte (born Girolamo Buonaparte; 15 November 1784 – 24 June 1860) was the youngest brother of Napoleon I and reigned as Jerome I (formally Hieronymus Napoleon in German), King of Westphalia, between 1807 and 1813. From 1816 onward, he bore the title of Prince of Montfort. After 1848, when his nephew, Louis Napoleon, became President of the French Second Republic, he served in several official roles, including Marshal of France from 1850 onward, and President of the Senate in 1852.

Princess Katharina Friederike of Württemberg (21 February 1783 – 29 November 1835) was Queen consort of Westphalia by marriage to Jérôme Bonaparte, who reigned as King of Westphalia between 1807 and 1813.

Louis Bonaparte (2 September 1778 – 25 July 1846) – Brother of Napoleon

Charles and Letizia Bonaparte had eight children, of which Louis Bonaparte was the fifth. Born on September 2, 1778 in Ajaccio, Louis was nine years younger than Napoleon. He was still a baby when the latter left Corsica to start school in France. On his visits home, Napoleon developed a fondness for Louis, so much so that he decided to take charge of the boy's education.

Hortense Eugénie Cécile Bonaparte de Beauharnais, pronounced [də boaʁnɛ]; 10 April 1783 – 5 October 1837) was Queen consort of Holland. She was the stepdaughter of Emperor Napoléon I as the daughter of his first wife, Joséphine de Beauharnais. Hortense later married Napoléon I's brother, Louis Bonaparte, who has been made King of Holland, making her the sister-in-law to her step-father.

Pauline Bonaparte (20 October 1780 – 9 June 1825) – Sister of Napoleon

Pauline Bonaparte (20 October 1780 – 9 June 1825) was the first sovereign Duchess of Guastalla in Italy, an imperial French princess and the princess consort of Sulmona and Rossano. She was the sixth child of Letizia Ramolino and Carlo Buonaparte, Corsica's representative to the court of King Louis XVI of France. Her elder brother, Napoleon, was the first emperor of the French. She married Charles Leclerc, a French general, a union ended by his death in 1802. Later, she married Camillo Borghese, 6th Prince of Sulmona. Her only child, Dermide Leclerc, born from her first marriage, died in childhood. She was the only Bonaparte sibling to visit Napoleon in exile on his principality, Elba.

Charles Victoire Emmanuel Leclerc (17 March 1772 – 2 November 1802) was a French Army general who served under Napoleon Bonaparte during the French Revolution. He was husband to Pauline Bonaparte,

Caroline Bonaparte (25 March 1782 – 18 May 1839) – Sister of Napoleon

Maria Annunziata Carolina Murat (French: Marie Annonciade Caroline Murat; née Bonaparte; 25 March 1782 – 18 May 1839), better known as Caroline Bonaparte, was the seventh surviving child and third surviving daughter of Carlo Buonaparte and Letizia Ramolino, and a younger sister of Napoleon I of France. She was queen of Naples during the reign of her spouse there, and regent of Naples during his absence four times: in 1812-13, 1813, 1814 and 1815.

Lucien Bonaparte (21 May 1775 – 29 June 1840) – Brother of Napoleon

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince Français, 1st Prince of Canino and Musignano (born Luciano Buonaparte; 21 May 1775 – 29 June 1840), the third surviving son of Carlo Bonaparte and his wife Letizia Ramolino, was a French statesman, who served as the final President of the Council of Five Hundred at the end of the French Revolution.
Lucien was a younger brother of Joseph and Napoleon Bonaparte, and an older brother of Elisa, Louis, Pauline, Caroline and Jérôme Bonaparte.
Lucien held genuinely revolutionary views, which led to an often abrasive relationship with his brother Napoleon, who seized control of the French government in 1799, when Lucien was 24.

Alexandrine Bonaparte, Princess of Canino and Musignano (née Alexandrine de Bleschamp; 23 February 1778 – 12 July 1855) was a French aristocrat. She was already the widow of the banker Hippolyte Jouberthon (having born him one child, Anna, in 1799), and thus known as "Madame Jouberthon", when she became the second wife of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, a younger brother of Napoleon I of France.

Catherine Christine Eléonore Boyer 3 July 1771 – 14 May 1800) was a member of the Bonaparte family as the first wife of Lucien Bonaparte, a younger brother of Napoleon.

Napoleon II, also known as Franz, Duke of Reichstadt

20 March 1811 – 22 July 1832) was disputed Emperor of the French for a few weeks in 1815. He was the son of Emperor Napoleon I and Empress Marie Louise and had been Prince Imperial of France and King of Rome since birth. Napoleon II was known in the Austrian court as Franz from 1814 onward, and was Duke of Reichstadt from 1818. His nickname of L'Aiglon ("the Eaglet") was awarded posthumously and was popularized by the Edmond Rostand play, L'Aiglon. When Napoleon I tried to abdicate on 4 April 1814, he said that his son would rule as emperor. However, the coalition victors refused to acknowledge his son as successor, and Napoleon I was forced to abdicate unconditionally some days later. Although Napoleon II never actually ruled France, he was briefly the titular Emperor of the French after the second fall of his father.

Marie Louise, Duchess of Parma
His mother

Joseph Fesch (3 January 1763 – 13 May 1839) – Roman Catholic cardinal, half-brother of Letizia Bonaparte, uncle of Napoleon

Joseph Fesch, Prince of France (3 January 1763 – 13 May 1839) was a French cardinal and diplomat, Prince of France and a member of the Imperial House of the First French Empire, Peer of France, Roman Prince, and the half-uncle of Napoleon Bonaparte. He was also one of the most famous art collectors of his period, remembered for having established the Musée Fesch in Ajaccio, which remains one of the most important Napoleonic collections of art.

Born in Corsica, he was the son of Swiss-born Franz Faesch and Angela Maria Pietrasanta, and belonged on his father's side to the Faesch family, one of the most prominent patrician families of Base.

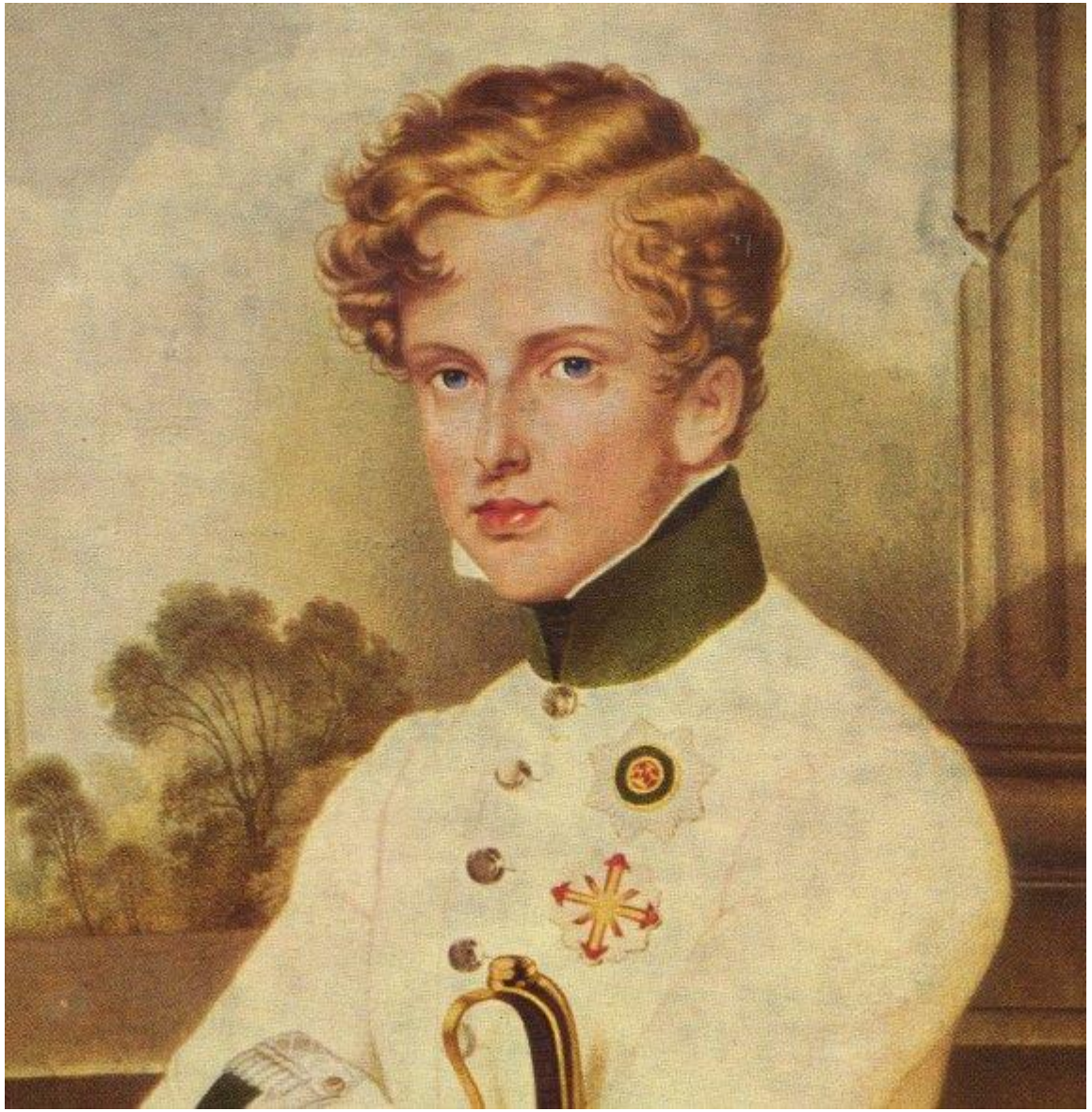
He was Napoleon's most important diplomat in regard to Pope Pius VII, but Napoleon's relationship with his uncle deteriorated as his relationship with the Pope soured. Nevertheless, Napoleon remained loyal to his uncle. Fesch wed his nephew to Joséphine de Beauharnais in Paris in 1804, the day before Bonaparte was crowned as Emperor of the French, and in 1810 he wed Napoleon to Marie Louise of Austria.

Joseph Bonaparte (7 January 1768 – 28 July 1844) – Brother of Napoleon

Joseph-Napoléon Bonaparte, Comte de Survilliers, (born Giuseppe di Buonaparte, 7 January 1768 – 28 July 1844) was a French lawyer and diplomat and older brother of Napoleon Bonaparte. The latter made him King of Naples (1806–1808, as Giuseppe I), and later King of Spain (1808–1813, as José I). After the fall of Napoleon, Joseph styled himself Comte de Survilliers. He emigrated to the United States, where he settled near Bordentown, New Jersey on an estate overlooking the Delaware River not far from Philadelphia.
Joseph was born in 1768 to Carlo Buonaparte and Maria Letizia Ramolino at Corte, the capital of the Corsican Republic. In the year of his birth, Corsica was invaded by France and conquered the following year. His father was originally a follower of the Corsican patriot leader, Pasquale Paoli, but later became a supporter of French rule. Bonaparte trained as a lawyer. In that role and as a politician and diplomat, he served in the Cinq-Cents and as the French ambassador to Rome.

Napoleon François Charles Joseph (Franz) Bonaparte (20 March 1811 – 22 July 1832) – King of Rome, Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon

Napoleon ll was born on 20 March 1811 at the Tuileries Palace, son of Emperor Napoleon I and Empress Marie Louise. On the same day he underwent ondoyé (a traditional French ceremony which is considered a preliminary, brief baptism) by Joseph Fesch with his full name of Napoleon François Charles Joseph. The baptism, inspired by the baptismal ceremony of Louis, Grand Dauphin of France, was held on 9 June 1811 in Notre Dame de Paris. Karl Philipp, Prince of Schwarzenberg. As the only legitimate son of Napoleon I, he was already constitutionally the Prince Imperial and heir apparent, but the Emperor also gave his son the style of King of Rome.



Charlotte (Lolotte) Napoléone Bonaparte (31 October 1802 – 2 March 1839) – Daughter of Joseph Bonaparte

Charlotte Napoléone Bonaparte (31 October 1802 – 2 March 1839) was the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, the older brother of Emperor Napoleon I, and Julie Clary. Her mother was the sister of Désirée Clary, Napoleon's first love. Charlotte married her first cousin Napoléon Louis, the second son of Louis Bonaparte and Hortense de Beauharnais on 23 July 1826. She studied engraving and lithography in Paris with the artist Louis Léopold Robert, who is reputed to have fallen in love with her. After her father was deposed in 1813 he moved to America and purchased "Point Breeze", an estate on the Delaware River near Bordentown, New Jersey. His palatial house was filled with paintings and sculpture by Jacques-Louis David, Antonio Canova, Peter Paul Rubens, and Titian (Tiziano Vecelli). The surrounding park of 1,800 acres (7.3 km2) included landscaped gardens. Joseph Bonaparte played host to many of the nation's wealthiest citizens, and his art collection played a crucial role in transmitting high European taste to America.

Achille Murat (21 January 1801 – 15 April 1847) – Son of Napoleon's sister Caroline

Charles Louis Napoleon Achille Murat (known as Achille, 21 January 1801 – 15 April 1847) was the eldest son of Joachim Murat, the brother-in-law of Napoleon who was appointed King of Naples during the First French Empire. After his father was deposed and executed by his own subjects, Achille Murat went into exile in Austria with his siblings and mother.

At the age of 21, Achille Murat emigrated to the United States and settled at St. Augustine, Florida, becoming a naturalized citizen sometime after July 1828 and dropping his European titles. Achille Murat was born in the Hôtel de Brienne in Paris, France. His father was Joachim Murat, the son of an affluent farmer and innkeeper, who became one of Napoleon's loyal followers. Joachim Murat was appointed Marshal of France for his military service.

Achille (in uniform), with his brother, sisters and mother Caroline Bonaparte

Elizabeth (Betsy) Patterson Bonaparte (6 February 1785 – 4 April 1879) – American-born first wife of Napoleon's brother Jérôme

Betsy was born in Baltimore, Maryland on February 6, 1785. She was the daughter of Dorcas (née Spear) Patterson (1761–1814) and William Patterson (1752–1835). Her mother was the daughter of a Baltimore flour merchant and her father, an Irish-born Presbyterian who came to North America from Donegal prior to the Revolutionary War, was the second wealthiest man in Maryland after Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signatory of the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

On Christmas Eve, December 24, 1803, Elizabeth was married to Jérôme Bonaparte (1784–1860) in a ceremony presided over by John Carroll, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Baltimore. Betsy quickly became known for her risqué taste in fashion, starting with her wedding dress. Jérôme was the eighth and last surviving child (and fifth surviving son) of Carlo Buonaparte and his wife, Letizia Ramolino.

Jerome (Bo) Patterson Bonaparte (7 July 1805 – 17 June 1870) – Son of Napoleon's brother Jérôme and Elizabeth Patterson

He was born in 95 Camberwell Grove, Camberwell, London, but lived in the United States with his wealthy American mother. Jérôme's mother's marriage had been annulled by order of Jérôme's uncle, French Emperor Napoleon I. The annulment caused the rescission of his right to carry the Bonaparte name; though the ruling was later reversed by his cousin, Napoleon III.

It is speculated that Jérôme's prospective title is a reason the 11th Congress of the United States in 1810 proposed the Titles of Nobility Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would strip an American of his citizenship if he accepted a title of nobility from a foreign nation. The amendment has never been approved, lacking the approval of only two state legislatures at that time. In November 1829, Jérôme Napoleon married Susan May Williams, an heiress from Baltimore, and it is from them that the American line of the Bonaparte family descended. They had two sons: Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte II (1830–1893), officer in the armies of both the United States and France; and Charles Joseph Bonaparte (1851–1921), United States Attorney General and Secretary of the Navy.

Eugène and Hortense de Beauharnais (3 September 1781 – 21 February 1824; 10 April 1783 – 5 October 1837) – Napoleon's stepchildren

Eugène Rose de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg september 1781 – 21 February 1824) was the first child and only son of Alexandre François Marie, Vicomte de Beauharnais and Joséphine Tascher de la Pagerie, first wife of Napoleon I.

He was born in Paris, France, and became the stepson and adopted child (but not the heir to the imperial throne) of Napoleon I. His biological father was executed during the revolutionary Reign of Terror. He commanded the Army of Italy and was Viceroy of Italy under his stepfather.

Historians consider him one of the ablest of Napoleon's relatives. On 14 June 1804 he was made an official member of the imperial family as His Imperial Highness, French Prince (Prince français) Eugène de Beauharnais. By a statute of 5 June 1805 the Emperor added Viceroy of Italy to his titles.

Eugène was adopted by Napoleon on 12 January 1806, though excluded from succession to the French Empire.

Napoleon’s stepdaughter, Hortense de Beauharnais

Hortense Eugénie Cécile Bonaparte; 10 April 1783 – 5 October 1837) was Queen consort of Holland. She was the stepdaughter of Emperor Napoléon I as the daughter of his first wife, Joséphine de Beauharnais. Hortense later married Napoléon I’s brother, Louis Bonaparte, who has been made King of Holland, making her the sister-in-law to her step-father. She was the mother of Napoléon III, Emperor of the French; Louis II of Holland; and Napoléon Louis Charles Bonaparte who died at the age of four. She had also an illegitimate son, Charle, Duke of Morny, by her lover, the Comte de Flahaut. Hortense was born in Paris, France, on 10 April 1783, the daughter of Alexandre François Marie, Vicomte de Beauharnais and Joséphine Tascher de la Pagerie. Her parents separated when she was five years old, and between the ages of five and ten she was sent to live in Martinique. Her father was executed on 23 July 1794, at the time of the French Revolution, a few days before the end of the Reign of Terror.

Charles Léon Denuelle (13 December 1806 – 14 April 1881) – Napoleon's illegitimate son

Charles, Count Léon (1806–1881) was an illegitimate son of Emperor Napoleon I of France and Louise Catherine Eléonore Denuelle de la Plaigne (1787–1868). He was the half brother of Alexandre Colonna-Walewski and Napoleon's legitimate son, Napoleon II, Duke of Reichstadt.

Charles, Count Léon
Léon's daughter, Charlotte Mesnard who was interviewed in 1921 at the age of 55 said her son had a striking resemblance to Napoleon but had been killed in World War I near Reims. According to the article, she also said that her three much younger half brothers were killed in the war as well.

Alexandre Colonna Walewksi (4 May 1810 – 27 September 1868) – Napoleon's illegitimate son

Alexandre Florian Joseph, Count Colonna-Walewski (French pronunciation: [alɛksɑ̃dʁə kɔlɔna.walɛwski]; Polish: Aleksander Florian Józef Colonna-Walewski; 4 May 1810 – 27 September 1868), was a Polish and French politician and diplomat.

Walewski was widely rumoured to be the (unacknowledged) illegitimate son of Napoleon I by his mistress, Countess Marie Walewska, although her husband (Athanasius, Count Walewski) legally acknowledged him as his own son. In 2013, published scholarship comparing DNA haplotype evidence taken from Emperor Napoleon, from his brother King Jérôme Bonaparte's descendant Charles, Prince Napoléon and from Colonna-Walewski's descendant indicated Alexandre's membership in the genetic male-line of the imperial House of Bonaparte.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)*
Napoleon's illegitimate son Alexandre Walewski, circa 1855. He has living descendants.
Napoleon's illegitimate son Alexandre Walewski, circa 1855. He has living descendants.

Napoleon had one legitimate child, Napoleon François Charles Joseph Bonaparte (1811-1832), also known as the King of Rome or Napoleon II, who died childless at the age of 21.

Napoleon had two acknowledged illegitimate sons, Charles Léon Denuelle* (1806-1881) and Alexandre Colonna Walewski* (1810-1868), both of whom have living descendants.

Bonaparte Relatives

Joseph Bonaparte (1768-1844
Napoleon's older brother Joseph had two legitimate daughters, Zénaïde* (1801-1854) and Charlotte (1802-1839). Charlotte died giving birth to her only child, who also died. Zénaïde married her cousin Charles Bonaparte* (1803-1857, son of Napoleon's brother Lucien) and had eight children who lived to adulthood. She has living descendants.

Joseph also had two illegitimate daughters with his American mistress, Annette Savage. Pauline (1819-1823) died in an accident in Joseph's garden at the age of 4. Caroline* (1822-1890) married an American, Zebulon Howell Benton, and had five children. She has living descendants, at least one of whom was born in America.

Lucien Bonaparte (1775-1840)
Napoleon's brother Lucien had 11 children who lived to adulthood. He has living descendants.

Elisa Bonaparte Baciocchi (1777-1820)
Napoleon's sister Elisa had two children who lived beyond infancy. Her son Frédéric (1814-1833) was killed in a riding accident at the age of 18. Her daughter Napoléone (1803-1869) married a wealthy Italian count, from whom she separated after a couple of years. Napoléone's only child, Charles (1826-1853), committed suicide at the age of 26. He had no children, thus Elisa has no living descendants.

Bonaparte Relatives

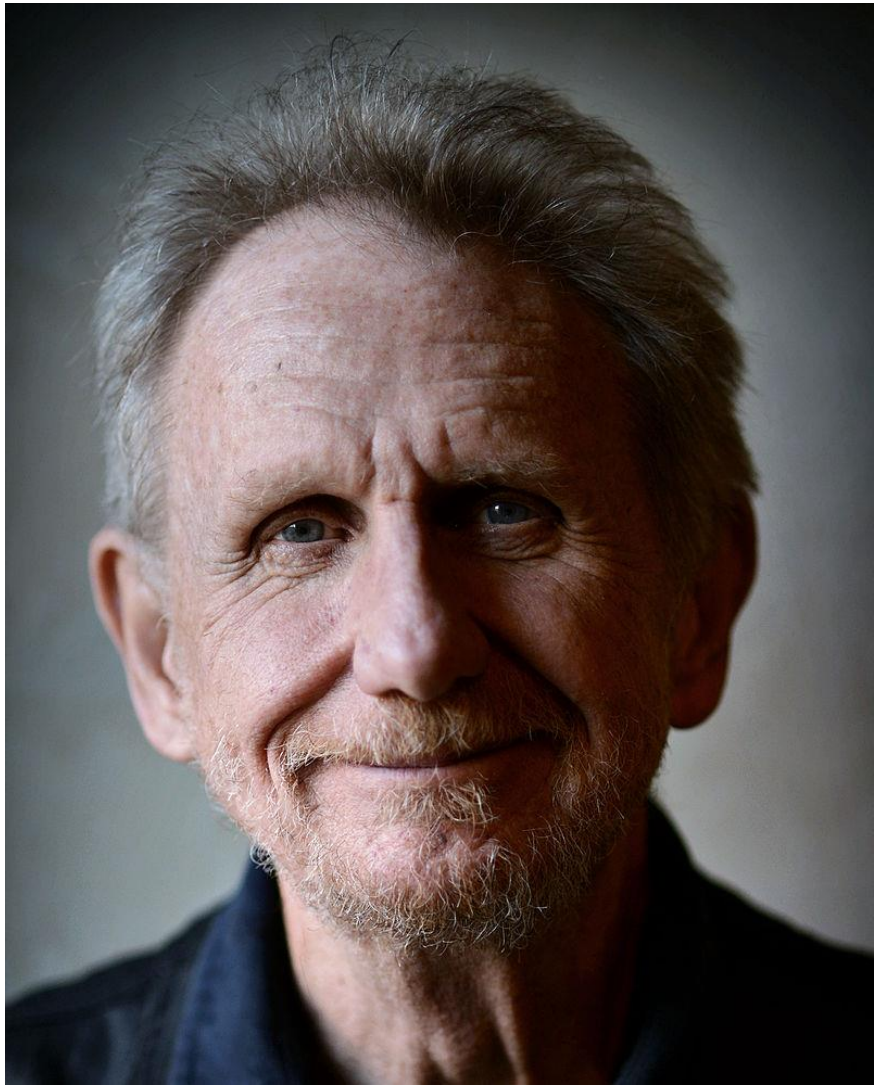
Louis Bonaparte (1778-1846)
Napoleon's brother Louis, who was unhappily married to Napoleon's stepdaughter Hortense de Beauharnais (Josephine's daughter), had two sons who lived to adulthood. Napoléon-Louis (1804-1831), who married Joseph's daughter Charlotte, died without any children. Louis's second son Louis-Napoléon (1808-1873) became French Emperor Napoleon III. His only child, Louis-Napoléon (1856-1879) was killed in an ambush during the Anglo-Zulu War in South Africa at the age of 23. Thus Louis has no living descendants.

Bonaparte Relatives

Pauline Bonaparte Borghese (1780-1825)
Napoleon's fun-loving sister Pauline had one son, Dermide (1798-1804), who died of fever and convulsions at the age of 6. Thus Pauline has no living descendants.

Caroline Bonaparte Murat (1782-1839)
American actor René Auberjonois, a descendant of Napoleon's sister Caroline, in 2013
American actor René Auberjonois, a descendant of Napoleon's sister Caroline, in 2013

Napoleon's sister Caroline had four children: Achille (1801-1847), Letizia (1802-1859), Lucien* (1803-1878) and Louise* (1805-1889). Achille, who moved to the United States and married a relative of George Washington, had no children. Lucien, who lived in the United States for 23 years, also married an American, Caroline Georgina Fraser from Charleston. They had five children: four born in Bordentown, NJ, and one in France. Lucien has living descendants, including American actor René Auberjonois. Letizia and Louise also have living descendants.



American actor René Auberjonois, a descendant of Napoleon's sister Caroline, in 2013

Bonaparte Relatives

Although Napoleon III was removed from power in 1870, and France – a republic – has not had a monarch since then, some members of the Bonaparte family are considered by some to have a claim to the non-existent French throne.

Jean-Christophe, Prince Napoleon (birth name: Jean-Christophe Louis Ferdinand Albéric Napoléon; born 11 July 1986, France) is the disputed head of the former Imperial House of France, and the disputed heir of Napoleon Bonaparte, the First Emperor of the French.

Prince Jean-Christophe was born in Saint-Raphaël, Var, France. He is the son of Prince Charles Napoléon and his first wife Princess Béatrice of Bourbon-Two Sicilies, daughter of the late Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon, Duke of Castro, a claimant to headship of the former Royal House of the Two Sicilies. His parents divorced on 2 May 1989, two months before Jean-Christophe's 3rd birthday.
Jean-Christophe is the great-great-great-great-nephew of Emperor Napoleon I (who has no legitimate direct descendants) through the emperor's youngest brother, Jérôme, King of Westphalia.

Jean-Christophe, Prince Napoléon, a descendant of Napoleon’s brother Jérôme, in 2006

The reign of Napoleon I ended in 1815, more than a decade before the world's oldest surviving photograph was taken in France in 1826-27.

Marie Louise departed for Parma on 7 March 1816, accompanied by Neipperg. She entered the duchy on 18 April. She wrote to her father: "People welcomed me with such enthusiasm that I had tears in my eyes."[81] She largely left the running of day-to-day affairs to Neipperg, who received instructions from Metternich. In December 1816, Marie Louise removed the incumbent prime minister and installed Neipperg. Marie Louise fell ill on 9 December 1847. Her condition worsened for the next few days. On December 17, she passed out after vomiting and never woke up again. She died in the evening. The cause of death was determined to be pleurisy. Her body was transferred back to Vienna and buried at the Imperial Crypt.

Empress Marie Louise (1791-1847)

Daguerreotype of Marie Louise, Duchess of Parma, in 1847

Prince Jérôme Bonaparte (1784-1860)

When Napoleon had himself made Emperor in 1804, he left his youngest sibling, Jérôme, off the list of new princes. Jérôme had married an American, Elizabeth (Betsy) Patterson, against Napoleon's wishes. It was only when Jérôme agreed to end the marriage that he was recognized as an Imperial Prince. Napoleon gave him a new wife, Princess Catharina of Württemberg, and the newly-created kingdom of Westphalia, which Jérôme ruled from 1807 to 1813. After Napoleon's removal from the French throne, Jérôme was given the title of Prince of Montfort by his father-in-law. After Catharina's death in 1835, Jérôme married a rich Italian widow named Justine (Giustina) Bartolini-Baldelli. Later, under Napoleon III, Jerome served as President of the Senate and received the title "Prince Français." Jérôme died in 1860 at the age of 75.

Princess Louise d'Artois (1819-1864)

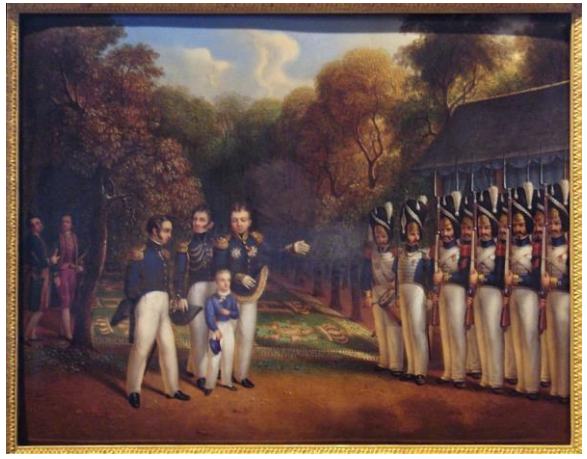
When Louise Marie Thérèse d'Artois was born at the Élysée Palace, her great-uncle, Louis XVIII, was king of France and her grandfather, the Count of Artois (later Charles X), was heir to the French throne. Louise spent the first decade of her life in the French court. In 1830, revolution compelled Charles X to abdicate and the royal family went into exile. They lived in Edinburgh for two years, then moved to Prague, and then to Gorizia, on the Slovenian-Italian border. In 1845, Louise married her cousin Ferdinando Carlo, the hereditary Prince of Lucca. Four years later, they became the Duke and Duchess of Parma. After Ferdinando was murdered in 1854, Louise served as regent for her young son, Roberto. In 1859, the family was removed from power during the Second Italian War of Independence. Louise died in Venice of typhus fever in 1864 at the age of 44. She appears as a young girl in Napoleon in America.

Louise Marie Therese d'Artois
circa 1860, age 41

Louise Marie Thérèse d'Artois, Dowager Duchess of Parma, circa 1860, with her children: Roberto (1848-1907); Margherita (1847-93); Enrico (1851-1905); and Alicia (1849-1935)

Prince Henri d’Artois (1820-1883)

Prince Henri, Count of Chambord Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois, duc de Bordeaux, comte de Chambord; 29 September 1820 – 24 August 1883) was disputedly King of France from 2 to 9 August 1830 as Henry V, although he was never officially proclaimed as such. Afterwards, he was the Legitimist pretender to the throne of France from 1844 until his death in 1883. Henri was the only son of Charles Ferdinand, Duke of Berry, born after his father's death. The Duke was the younger son of Charles X of France, by his wife, Princess Carolina of Naples and Sicily, daughter of King Francis I of the Two Sicilies. As the grandson of Charles X, Henri was a Petit-Fils de France. He was the last legitimate descendant in the senior male line of Louis XV of France.



The young Prince Henri inspecting the royal guard at Rambouillet on 2 August 1830.

King Louis Philippe (1773-1850)

Louis Philippe I (6 October 1773 – 26 August 1850) was King of the French from 1830 to 1848 and the last French King and penultimate monarch. As Duke of Chartres he distinguished himself commanding troops during the Revolutionary Wars, but broke with the Republic over its decision to execute King Louis XVI. He fled to Switzerland in 1793 after being connected with a plot to restore France's monarchy. His father Louis Philippe II, Duke of Orléans (Philippe Égalité) fell under suspicion and was executed, and Louis Philippe remained in exile for 21 years until the Bourbon Restoration. He was proclaimed king in 1830 after his cousin Charles X was forced to abdicate by the July Revolution. The reign of Louis Philippe is known as the July Monarchy and was dominated by wealthy industrialists and bankers. He followed conservative policies, especially under the influence of French statesman François Guizot during the period 1840–48. He also promoted friendship with Britain and sponsored colonial expansion, notably the French conquest of Algeria. His popularity faded as economic conditions in France deteriorated in 1847, and he was forced to abdicate after the outbreak of the French Revolution of 1848.

A painting of Louis-Philippe. The painting is not my work and is only tagged as such to not get deleted within days

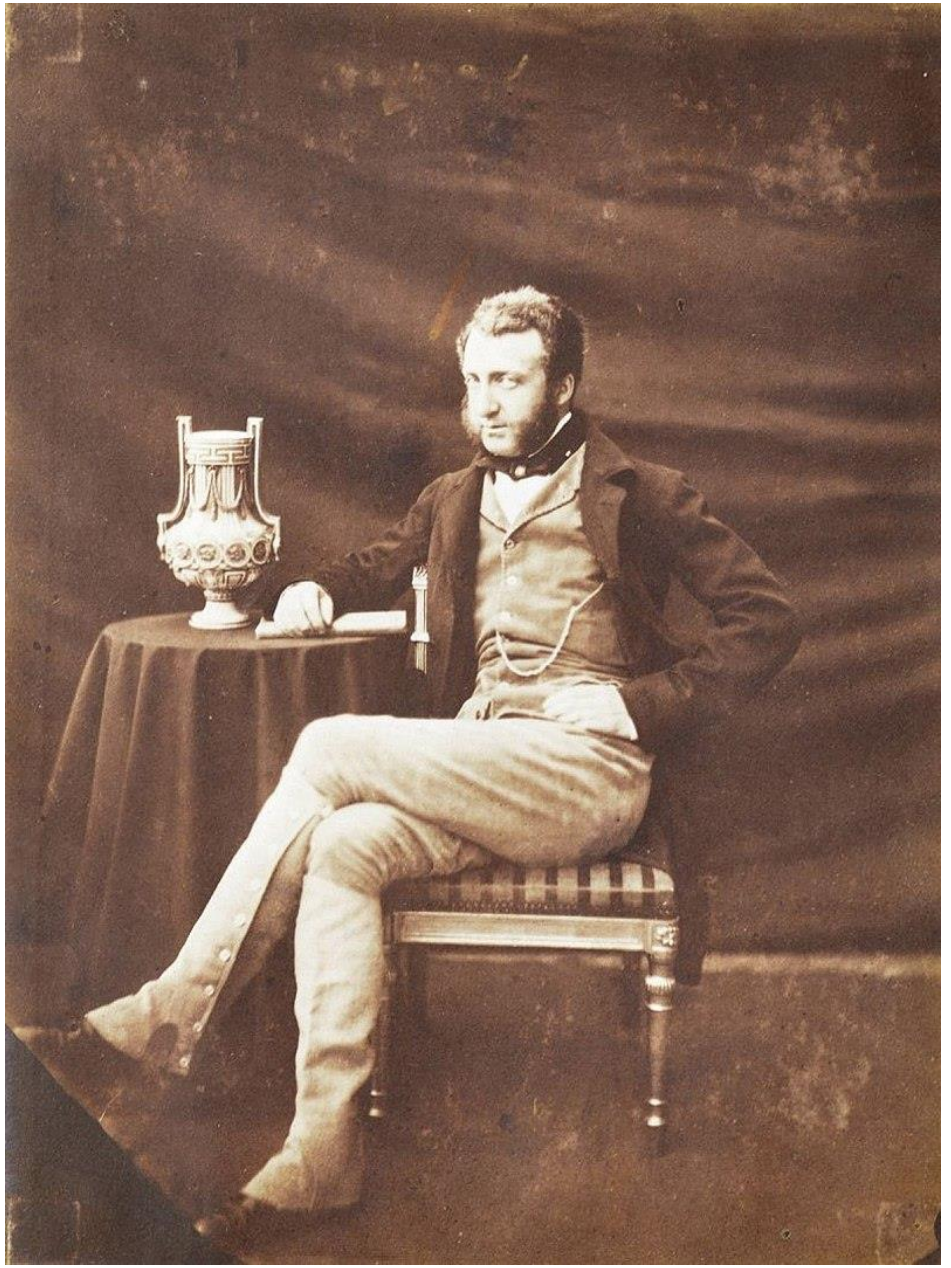
Prince Louis d’Orléans (1814-1896)

Prince Louis of Orleans, Duke of Nemours (Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans; 25 October 1814 – 26 June 1896) was the second son of King Louis-Philippe I of France, and his wife Maria Amalia of Naples and Sicily.

He was born at the Palais Royal, in Paris. At twelve years of age he was nominated colonel of the first regiment of chasseurs, and in 1830 entered the Chambre des Pairs.

As early as 1825 his name was mentioned as a possible candidate for the throne of Greece, and in February 1831 he was nominated king of the Belgians, but international considerations deterred Louis-Philippe from accepting the honour for his son, who was accompanying the French army that entered Belgium to support the new kingdom in its separation from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands; there he took part in the siege of Antwerp.

During the presidency of Marshal MacMahon, he appeared from time to time at the Elysée. He died at Versailles on 26 June 1896 at the age of 81, the duchess having died at Claremont on 10 November 1857. He outlived all of his siblings apart from Princess Clémentine, the Duke of Aumale and the Prince of Joinville.



Princess Clémentine d’Orléans (1817-1907)

Princess Clémentine of Orléans (6 March 1817 – 16 February 1907), princess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and duchess in Saxony, was the sixth child of ten and youngest daughter of Louis-Philippe I, King of the French, and his wife Maria Amalia of the Two Sicilies. She was the mother of Ferdinand I, Tsar of Bulgaria. Marie Clémentine Léopoldine Caroline Clotilde of Orléans, styled Mademoiselle de Beaujolais, was born on 6 March 1817 at the Château de Neuilly, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, soon after the Bourbon Restoration. She became a royal princess, Princess of Orléans, following her father's ascension to the French throne in 1830.
As a young woman, it was written that she "is represented to possess great beauty and accomplishments. Clémentine was taught history by the radical historian Jules Michelet, who would spend lessons glorifying the French Revolution to his young student.

Prince François d’Orléans (1818-1900)

François d'Orléans, prince de Joinville (14 August 1818 – 16 June 1900) was the third son of Louis Philippe, king of the French, and his wife Maria Amalia of Naples and Sicily. An admiral of the French Navy, François was famous for bringing the remains of Napoleon from Saint Helena to France, as well as a talented artist, with 35 known watercolours. He married Princess Francisca of Brazil, daughter of emperor Pedro I and sister of emperor Pedro II. The dowry received by François upon the marriage became the Brazilian city of Joinville.

François and Francisca's grandson Jean went on to become the claimant to the extinct French throne, a claim passed on to his son, grandson and now great-grandson Jean, Count of Paris, current claimant to the French crown. He was born François-Ferdinand-Philippe-Louis-Marie d'Orléans at the Château de Neuilly, in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Educated for the navy, he was commissioned lieutenant in 1836. François and Francisca of Brazil lived their last decades of life together in Paris, at their home in avenue d'Antin.[6] Francisca died in 1898, aged 73, and François outlived here by two years, dying at home on 16 June 1900, at the age of 81.

Prince Henri d’Orléans (1822-1897)

Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duke of Aumale (16 January 1822 – 7 May 1897) was a leader of the Orleanists, a political faction in 19th-century France associated with constitutional monarchy. He was born in Paris, the fifth son of King Louis-Philippe I of the French and Maria Amalia of Naples and Sicily. He used the title Duke of Aumale. He retired from public life in 1883. Born at the Palais Royal in Paris, he was brought up by his parents with great simplicity, he was educated at the college of Henri IV.

At the age of 8, Henri inherited a fortune of 66 million livres (approximately £200 million today), the lands and wealth of his godfather, Louis Henri de Bourbon, Prince of Condé, the last Prince of Condé. Henri also inherited the famous Château de Chantilly, domaines of Saint-Leu, Taverny, Enghien, Montmorency and Mortefontaine. He also gained the Château d'Écouen. At the age of seventeen he entered the army with the rank of a captain of infantry.

His wife Maria Carolina Augusta di Borbone, Principessa delle Due Sicilie (1848) (26 April 1822 – 6 December 1869)

The duc d'Aumale in his final years, portrait by Jean Baptiste Guth in Vanity Fair, 1891

Prince Antoine d'Orléans (1824-1890)

Antoine d'Orléans (Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans; 31 July 1824 – 5 February 1890) was a member of the French royal family in the House of Orléans. He was the youngest son of King Louis Philippe of France and his wife Maria Amelia Teresa of the Two Sicilies. He was styled as the Duke of Montpensier. He was born on 31 July 1824 at the château de Neuilly and died 4 February 1890 at Sanlúcar de Barrameda, Spain.
On 10 October 1846 at Madrid, Spain, he married Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain, the daughter of King Ferdinand VII of Spain and his wife Maria Christina of the Two Sicilies.

Maria Christina of the Two Sicilies (Italian: Maria Cristina Ferdinanda di Borbone, Principessa delle Due Sicilie, Spanish: María Cristina de Borbón, Princesa de las Dos Sicilias; 27 April 1806 – 22 August 1878) was queen consort of Spain from 1829 to 1833 and regent of the Kingdom from 1833 to 1840.

Infanta María Luisa Fernanda of Spain, Duchess of Montpensier (30 January 1832 – 2 February 1897) was Infanta of Spain and Duchess of Montpensier. She was the youngest daughter of King Ferdinand VII of Spain and his fourth wife Maria Christina of the Two Sicilies, the queen-regent, who was also his niece. Mother Maria Christina

Prince Philippe d'Orléans (1838-1894)

Prince Philippe of Orléans, Count of Paris (Louis Philippe Albert; 24 August 1838 – 8 September 1894), was disputedly King of the French from 24 to 26 February 1848 as Philippe VII, although he was never officially proclaimed as such. He was the grandson of Louis Philippe I, King of the French. He was the Count of Paris as Orléanist claimant to the French throne from 1848 until his death. Prince Philippe became the Prince Royal, heir apparent to the throne, when his father, Prince Ferdinand-Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, died in a carriage accident in 1842. Although there was some effort during the days after the abdication of his grandfather in 1848 to put him on the throne under the name of Louis-Philippe II, with his mother (Helene of Mecklenburg-Schwerin) as Regent, this came to nothing. They fled and the French Second Republic was proclaimed.

Wife

Princess Marie Isabelle of Orléans (1848-1919), Countess of Paris

Emperor Napoleon III (1808-1873)

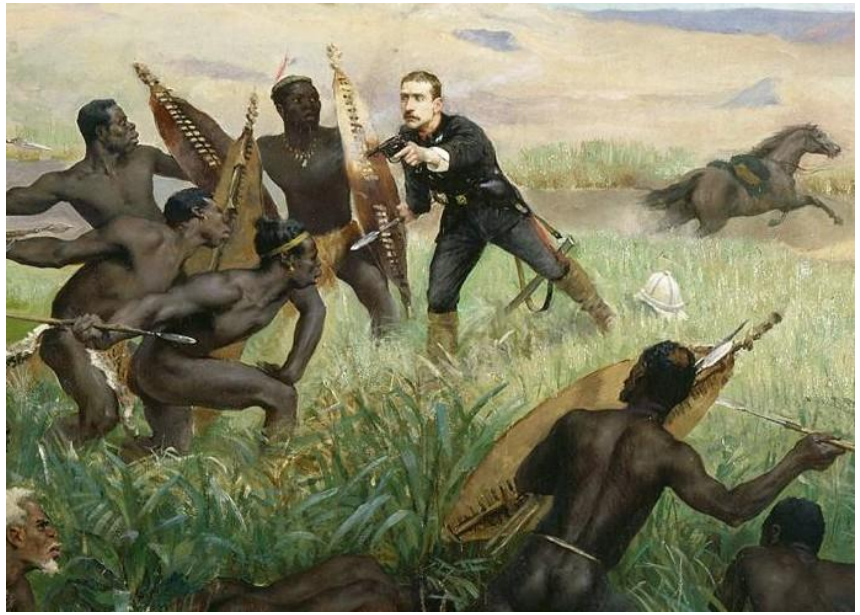
Napoleon III (Charles-Louis Napoléon Bonaparte; 20 April 1808 – 9 January 1873), the nephew of Napoleon I, was the first president of France, from 1848 to 1852, and the last French monarch, from 1852 to 1870. First elected president of the Second French Republic in 1848, he seized power by force in 1851, when he could not constitutionally be re-elected, and became the Emperor of the French. He founded the Second French Empire and was its only emperor, reigning until the defeat of the French Army and his capture by Prussia and its allies in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. He worked to modernize the French economy, rebuilt the center of Paris, expanded the French overseas empire, and engaged in the Crimean War, the Second Italian War of Independence, and the ultimately disastrous war of 1870, in which he served alongside his soldiers during the fight, an uncommon action for a head of state to perform in the modern era. Napoleon III commissioned a grand reconstruction of Paris carried out by his prefect of the Seine, Baron Georges-Eugène Haussmann, and launched similar public works projects in Marseille, Lyon and other French cities. Napoleon III modernized the French banking system, expanded and consolidated the French railway system, and made the French merchant marine the second largest in the world.

María Eugenia Ignacia Agustina de Palafox y Kirkpatrick, 16th Countess of Teba, 15th Marchioness of Ardales (5 May 1826 – 11 July 1920), known as Eugénie de Montijo , was the last empress of the French (1853–1870) as the wife of Emperor Napoleon III. The last empress of the French was born in Granada, Spain to Don Cipriano de Palafox y Portocarrero (1785–1839) Eugenie lived long enough to see the collapse of other European monarchies after World War I, such as those of Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

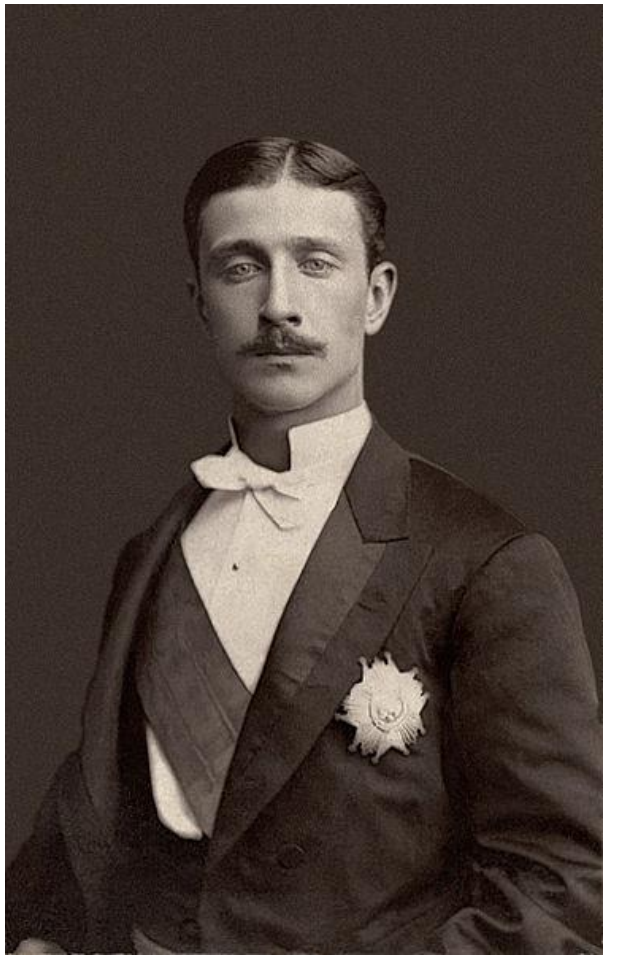
Eugénie, Empress of the French, photographed by Gustave Le Gray in 1856.

Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte, Prince Imperial (1856-1879)

Napoléon, Prince Imperial (Napoléon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph Bonaparte; 16 March 1856 – 1 June 1879), also known as Louis-Napoléon, was the only child of Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, and Empress Eugénie. After his father was dethroned in 1870, he relocated with his family to England. On his father's death in January 1873, he was proclaimed by the Bonapartist faction as Napoleon IV.
In England, he trained as a soldier. Keen to see action, he successfully put pressure on the British to allow him to participate in the Anglo-Zulu War. In 1879, serving with British forces, he was killed in a skirmish with a group of Zulus. His early death sent shockwaves throughout Europe, as he was the last serious dynastic hope for the restoration of the House of Bonaparte to the throne of France.



Death of the Prince Imperial (1882) by Paul Jamin. On the morning of 1 June 1879, the troop set out, earlier than intended and without the full escort, largely owing to Louis's impatience. Led by Carey, the scouts rode deeper into Zululand. Louis Napoléon's death caused an international sensation.



His decomposed body was brought back to Spithead on board the British troopship HMS Orontes, and thence transferred onto HMS Enchantress for sailing on to Woolwich Arsena

41 Victory
7 Defeated
6 Indecisive

54 Victory
8 Defeated
6 Indecisive

NAPOLEON I vs WELLINGTON.

WHICH ONE WAS THE BEST GENERAL?

NAPOLEON I vs WELLINGTON. WHICH ONE WAS THE BEST GENERAL?

Wellington, with 5 defeats from 49 battles, was statistically as good/lucky as Napoleon, with his 8 from 72. Though Wellington's victories, and especially his defeats, were not as numerous, or on the scale of Napoleon's, who'd managed to lose more men than Wellington ever commanded.

While Napoleon is certainly one of the great captains of history, and while he often showed initial strategic insight he was vastly more careless with the lives of his armies than Wellington, running through no less than three massive armies before he even got to Waterloo, while Wellington was a virtually genius at harbouring and using the always underwhelming armies sent over from Britain and integrating them into his fighting force as key elements of strength to draw on at critical moments.

Napoleon Bonaparte, aged 23, lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of Corsican Republican volunteers. Portrait by Henri Félix Emmanuel Philippoteaux.

Napoleon

Upon graduating in September 1785, Bonaparte was commissioned a second lieutenant in La Fère artillery regiment. He served in Valence and Auxonne until after the outbreak of the Revolution in 1789, and took nearly two years' leave in Corsica and Paris during this period. At this time, he was a fervent Corsican nationalist, and wrote to Corsican leader Pasquale Paoli in May 1789, "As the nation was perishing I was born. Thirty thousand Frenchmen were vomited on to our shores, drowning the throne of liberty in waves of blood. Such was the odious sight which was the first to strike me".

He spent the early years of the Revolution in Corsica, fighting in a complex three-way struggle among royalists, revolutionaries, and Corsican nationalists. He was a supporter of the republican Jacobin movement, organising clubs in Corsica, and was given command over a battalion of volunteers. He was promoted to captain in the regular army in July 1792, despite exceeding his leave of absence and leading a riot against French troops.

The Duke of Wellington is standing at half-length, wearing Field Marshal's uniform, with the Garter star and sash, the badge of the Golden Fleece, and a special badge ordered by the Prince Regent to be worn from 1815 by Knights Grand Cross of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath who were also Knights Companion of the Order of the Garter.

Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington

Despite his new promise, he had yet to find a job and his family was still short of money, so upon the advice of his mother, his brother Richard asked his friend the Duke of Rutland (then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) to consider Arthur for a commission in the Army. Soon afterward, on 7 March 1787, he was gazetted ensign in the 73rd Regiment of Foot. In October, with the assistance of his brother, he was assigned as aide-de-camp, on ten shillings a day (twice his pay as an ensign), to the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Buckingham.[16] He was also transferred to the new 76th Regiment forming in Ireland and on Christmas Day, 1787, was promoted to lieutenant.[16][18] During his time in Dublin his duties were mainly social; attending balls, entertaining guests and providing advice to Buckingham. While in Ireland, he overextended himself in borrowing due to his occasional gambling, but in his defence stated that "I have often known what it was to be in want of money, but I have never got helplessly into debt"

Netherlands

In 1793, the Duke of York was sent to Flanders in command of the British contingent of an allied force destined for the invasion of France. In June 1794, Wellesley with the 33rd regiment set sail from Cork bound for Ostend as part of an expedition bringing reinforcements for the army in Flanders. They arrived too late and joined the Duke of York as he was pulling back towards the Netherlands. On 15 September 1794, at the Battle of Boxtel, east of Breda, Wellington, in temporary command of his brigade, had his first experience of battle. During General Abercromby's withdrawal in the face of superior French forces, the 33rd held off enemy cavalry, allowing neighbouring units to retreat safely. During the extremely harsh winter that followed, Wellesley and his regiment formed part of an allied force holding the defence line along the Waal River. The 33rd, along with the rest of the army, suffered heavy losses from sickness and exposure. Wellesley's health was also affected by the damp environment. Though the campaign was to end disastrously, with the British army driven out of the United Provinces into Germany, Wellesley was to learn several valuable lessons, including the use of steady lines of infantry against advancing columns and of the merits of supporting sea-power. He understood that the failure of the campaign was due in part to the faults of the leaders and the poor organisation at headquarters. He remarked later of his time in the Netherlands that "At least I learned what not to do, and that is always a valuable lesson".

Napoleon Siege of Toulon

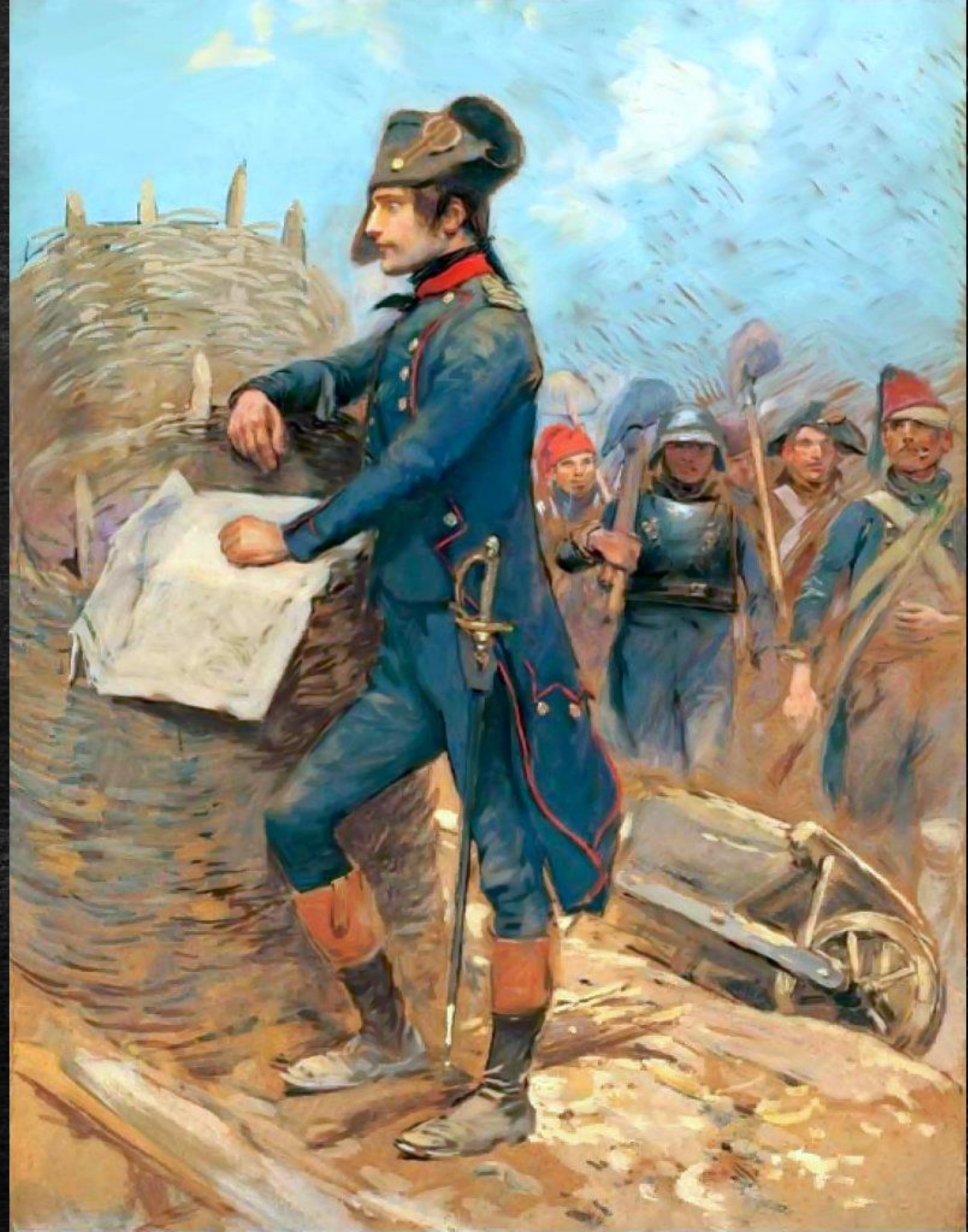
In July 1793, Bonaparte published a pro-republican pamphlet entitled Le souper de Beaucaire (Supper at Beaucaire) which gained him the support of Augustin Robespierre, younger brother of the Revolutionary leader Maximilien Robespierre. With the help of his fellow Corsican Antoine Christophe Saliceti, Bonaparte was appointed artillery commander of the republican forces at the Siege of Toulon.

He adopted a plan to capture a hill where republican guns could dominate the city's harbour and force the British to evacuate. The assault on the position led to the capture of the city, but during it Bonaparte was wounded in the thigh. He was promoted to brigadier general at the age of 24. Catching the attention of the Committee of Public Safety, he was put in charge of the artillery of France's Army of Italy.

Bonaparte at the Siege of Toulon

Napoleon spent time as inspector of coastal fortifications on the Mediterranean coast near Marseille while he was waiting for confirmation of the Army of Italy post. He devised plans for attacking the Kingdom of Sardinia as part of France's campaign against the First Coalition. Augustin Robespierre and Saliceti were ready to listen to the freshly promoted artillery general.

The French army carried out Bonaparte's plan in the Battle of Saorgio in April 1794, and then advanced to seize Ormea in the mountains. From Ormea, they headed west to outflank the Austro-Sardinian positions around Saorge. After this campaign, Augustin Robespierre sent Bonaparte on a mission to the Republic of Genoa to determine that country's intentions towards France.



Vendémiaire

On 3 October, royalists in Paris declared a rebellion against the National Convention. Paul Barras, a leader of the Thermidorian Reaction, knew of Bonaparte's military exploits at Toulon and gave him command of the improvised forces in defence of the Convention in the Tuileries Palace. Napoleon had seen the massacre of the King's Swiss Guard there three years earlier and realised that artillery would be the key to its defence.

He ordered a young cavalry officer named Joachim Murat to seize large cannons and used them to repel the attackers on 5 October 1795—13 Vendémiaire An IV in the French Republican Calendar; 1,400 royalists died and the rest fled. He had cleared the streets with "a whiff of grapeshot", according to 19th-century historian Thomas Carlyle in The French Revolution: A History.

The defeat of the royalist insurrection extinguished the threat to the Convention and earned Bonaparte sudden fame, wealth, and the patronage of the new government, the Directory. Murat married one of Napoleon's sisters, becoming his brother-in-law; he also served under Napoleon as one of his generals. Bonaparte was promoted to Commander of the Interior and given command of the Army of Italy.

The Emperor Napoleon in His Study at the Tuileries by Jacques-Louis David, 1812

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Europe_1812_map_en.png

Wellesley as Lieutenant Colonel, aged c. 26, in the 33rd Regiment. Portrait by John Hoppner

Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington India

Arriving in Calcutta in February 1797 he spent several months there, before being sent on a brief expedition to the Philippines, where he established a list of new hygiene precautions for his men to deal with the unfamiliar climate. Returning in November to India, he learnt that his elder brother Richard, now known as Lord Mornington, had been appointed as the new Governor-General of India.

In 1798, he changed the spelling of his surname to "Wellesley"; up to this time he was still known as Wesley, which his eldest brother considered the ancient and proper spelling

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War Seringapatam Dhoondiah Waugh insurgency Second Anglo-Maratha War

Assaye

Arthur Wellesley (mounted) at the Battle of Assaye (engraving after William Heath). Wellesley later remarked that it was his greatest victory.

Wellesley then served in the abortive Anglo-Russian expedition to north Germany in 1805, taking a brigade to Elbe.

Wellington War on Denmark

Wellesley was in Ireland in May 1807 when he heard of the British expedition to Denmark. He decided to go, stepping down from his political appointments and was appointed to command an infantry brigade in the Second Battle of Copenhagen which took place in August. He fought at the Køge, during which the men under his command took 1,500 prisoners, with Wellesley later present during the surrender.

By 30 September, he had returned to England and was raised to the rank of lieutenant general on 25 April 1808. In June 1808 he accepted the command of an expedition of 9,000 men. Preparing to sail for an attack on the Spanish colonies in South America (to assist the Latin American patriot Francisco de Miranda) his force was instead ordered to sail for Portugal, to take part in the Peninsular Campaign and rendezvous with 5,000 troops from Gibraltar.[

Military career of Napoleon Bonaparte

The military career of Napoleon Bonaparte spanned over 20 years. As emperor, he led the French Armies in the Napoleonic Wars. He is widely regarded as a military genius and one of the finest commanders in world history. He fought 60 battles, losing only eight, mostly at the end. The great French dominion collapsed rapidly after the disastrous invasion of Russia in 1812. Napoleon was defeated in 1814; he returned and was finally defeated in 1815 at Waterloo. He spent his remaining days in British custody on the remote island of St. Helena.

List of Napoleonic battles (54 Victory, 2 Indecisive, Defeet 8)

Battle of Abukir WWE (1799) 2 January – 20 February 1799
Battle of Abukir (1801) 8 March 1801
Battle of Abensberg 20 April 1809
Siege of Acre 17 March – 20 May 1799
Battle of Alba de Tormes 26 November 1809
Battle of la Albuera 16 May 1811
Battle of Algeciras Bay 8 and 12 July 1801
Battle of Amstetten 5 November 1805
Battle of Arcis-sur-Aube 20–21 March 1814
Battle of Aspern-Essling 22 May 1809
Battle of Jena–Auerstedt 14 October 1806
Battle of Arcole 15–17 November 1796
Battle of Austerlitz 2 December 1805

Battle of Badajoz 16 March – 6 April 1812
Battle of Bailén 18 – 22 July 1808
Battle of la Barrosa 5 March 1811
Battle of Bassano 8 September 1796
Battle of Bautzen 21 May 1813
Battle of Berezina 26–29 November 1812
Battles of Bergisel 2 April – 1 November 1809
Battle of Borodino 7 September 1812
Battle of Brienne 29 January 1814
Battle of Burgos - Battle of Gamonal 7 November 1808
Battle of Buçaco 27 September 1810

Battle of Dego 14–15 April 1796
Battle of Dennewitz 6 September 1813
Battle of Dresden 26–27 August 1813
Battle of Dürenstein 11 November 1805

Battle of Eckmühl 22 April 1809
Battle of Elchingen 14 October 1805
Battle of Espinosa de los Monteros 10–11 November
Battle of Eylau 7–8 February 1807

Battle of Cape Finisterre 22 July 1805
Battle of Friedland 14 June 1807
Battle of Fuentes de Oñoro 3–5 May 1811

Battle of the Gevora river 19 February 1811
Third Siege of Gerona 6 May – 12 December 1809

Siege of Hamburg 30 May 1813 – 27 May 1814
Battle of Haslach-Jungingen 11 October 1805
Battle of Heilsberg 10 June 1807
Battle of Hohenlinden 3 December 1800

Battle of Issy 2-3 July 1815

Battle of Jena–Auerstedt 14 October 1806

Siege of Kolberg - March to 2 July 1807

Battle of Landshut 21 April 1809
Battle of La Suffel 28 June 1815
Battle of Leipzig 16–19 October 1813
Battle of Ligny 16 June 1815
Battle of Lodi 10 May 1796
Battle of Lübeck 6 November 1806
Battle of Lützen 2 May 1813
Battle of Maida 4 July 1806
Battle of Marengo 14 June 1800
Battle of María 15 June 1809
Battle of Medellín 28 March 1809
Battle of Medina de Rioseco 14 July 1808
Battle of Millesimo 13 April 1796
Battle of the Mincio River 8 February 1814
Battle of Mondovì 21 April 1796
Battle of Montebello 9 June 1800
Battle of Montenotte 12 April 1796
Battle of Montmirail 11 February 1814
Battle of Mount Tabor 16 April 1799

Battle of the Nile 1–2 August 1798
Battle of Novi 15 August 1799

Battle of Ocaña 19 November 1809
Battle of Cape Ortegal 4 November 1805
Battle of Orthez 27 February 1814

Battle of Pancorbo 31 October 1808
Battle of Piave River 7–8 May 1809
Battle of the Pyramids 21 July 1798

Battle of Quatre Bras 16 June 1815

Battle of Raab 14 June 1809
Battle of Raszyn 9 April 1809
Battle of Rivoli 14–15 January 1797
Battle of Rocquencourt 1 July 1815
Battle of Roliça 17 August 1808
Battle of La Rothière 1 February 1814
Battle of Rovereto 4 September 1796

Battle of Saalfeld 10 October 1806
Battle of Schöngrabern 16 November 1805
Battle of Salamanca - Battle of Los Arapiles 22 July 1812
Battle of Smolensk 17 August 1812
Battle of Somosierra 30 November 1808

Battle of Talavera 27–28 July 1809
Battle of Tamames 18 October 1809
Battle of Trafalgar 21 October 1805
Battle of Trebbia 17–19 June 1799

Battle of Ulm 16–19 October 1805
Battle of Valls 25 February 1809
Battle of Valmaseda 5 November 1808
Battle of Valutino 18 August 1812
Battle of Vauchamps 14 February 1814
Battle of Vimeiro 20 August 1808
Battle of Vitoria 21 June 1813

Battle of Wagram 5–6 July 1809
Battle of Waterloo 18 June 1815
Battle of Wavre 18–19 June 1815
Battle of Wertingen 8 October 1805

First Siege of Zaragoza 15 June – 13 August 1808
Second Siege of Zaragoza 20 December 1808 – 20 February 1809

French invasion of Russia

Strength

Grande Armée:
c. 685,000
1,393 guns
180,000–200,000 horses

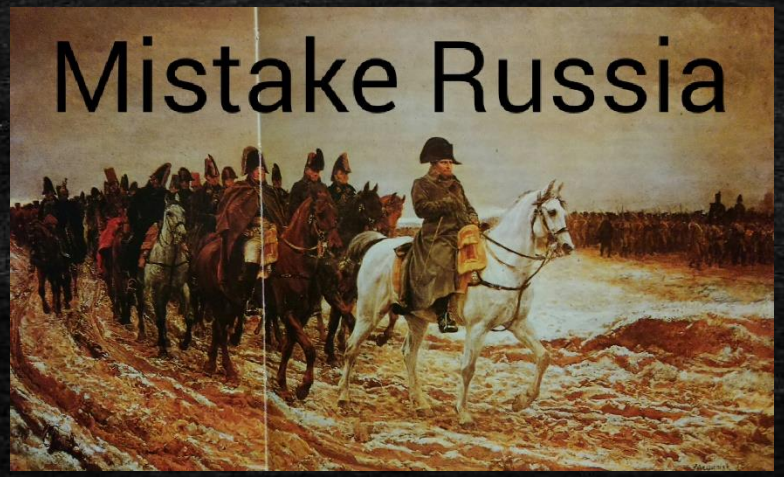
Imperial Russian Army:
20 June: 488,000
1,372 guns
Peak: 900,000 (soldiers and militia)

Casualties and losses (France)

470,000–530,000

340,000–400,000 dead
50,000 wounded
80,000 deserted

1,000,000 soldiers and civilians dead



Russia

410 000

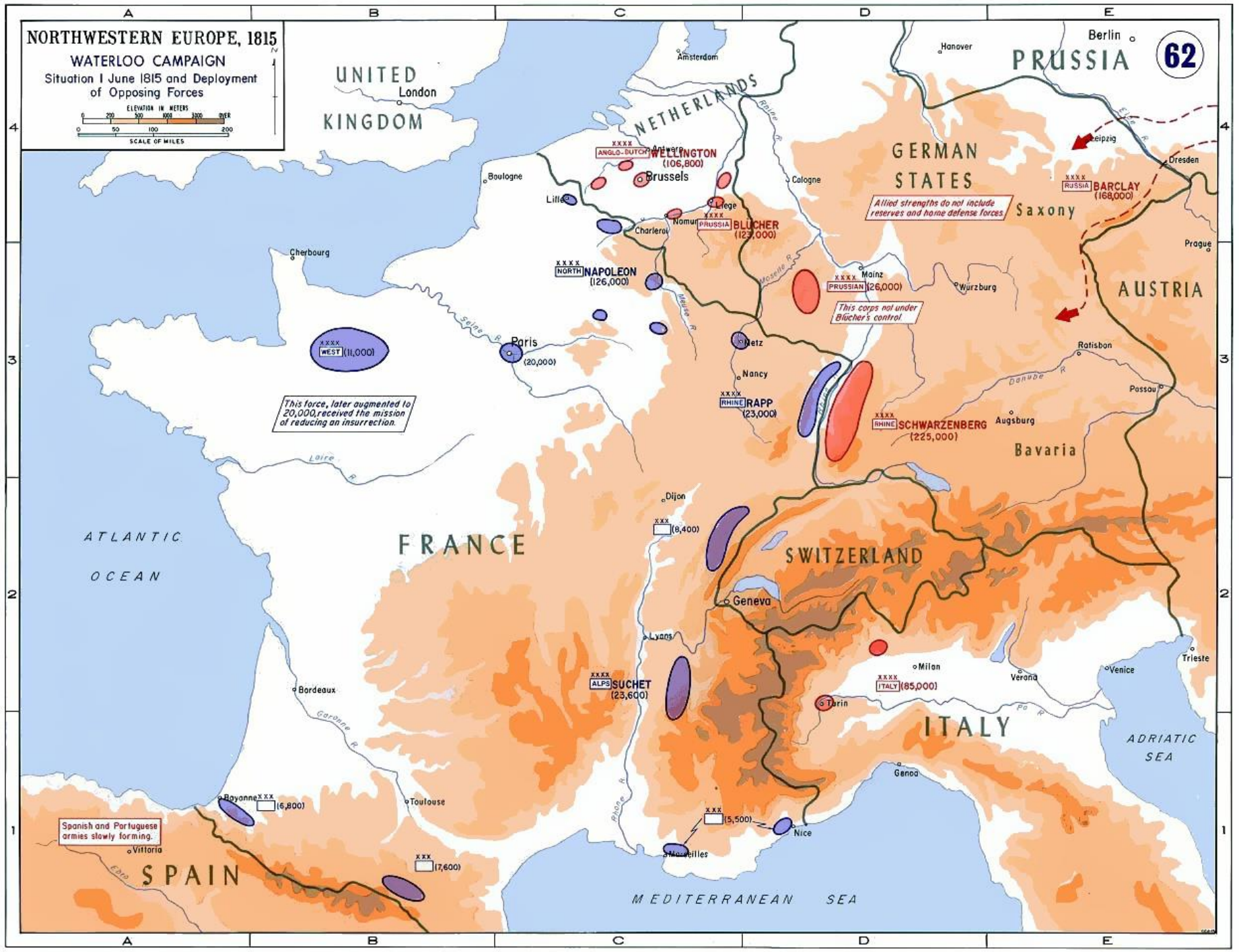
210 000 (dead)
150 000 (wounded)
50 000 (deserted)

French invasion of Russia, Clockwise from top left: Battle of Borodino Fire of Moscow Marshal Ney at the battle of Kaunas French stragglers

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_invasion_of_Russia#/media/File:French_invasion_of_Russia_collage.jpg

Napoleon with the Elba Squadron of volunteers from the 1st Polish Light Cavalry of his Imperial Guard

Napoleon leaving Elba, painted by Joseph Beaume



Strategic situation in Western Europe in 1815: 250,000 Frenchmen faced a coalition of about 850,000 soldiers on four fronts. In addition, Napoleon had to leave 20,000 men in Western France to reduce a royalist insurrection.

A list of all important battles fought by Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington. This battles list includes any Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington battles, conflicts, campaigns, wars, skirmishes or military engagements of any kind. This list displays the battles Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington fought in alphabetically, but the battles/military engagements contain information such as where the battle was fought and who else was involved. Peninsular War and Battle of Waterloo are included on this list.

If you are looking to answer the questions, "Which battles did Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington fight in?" and "Which battles was Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington involved in?" then this list has got you covered. (37 items) (54 battles: 41 victory, 7 defeat, 6 indecisive)

Lith de C de Lasr

Combat de Bautel

Battle of Aligarh

The Siege of Aligarh also known as the Battle of Aligarh was fought between the Maratha Confederacy and the British East India Company during the Second Anglo-Maratha War at Aligar...more on Wikipedia

Locations: Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India

Part of: Second Anglo-Maratha War

Combatants: East India Company, First French Empire

Commanders: Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington

Battle of Assaye

The Battle of Assaye was a major battle of the Second Anglo-Maratha War fought between the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company. It occurred on 23 September 1803 near Assaye in western India where an outnumbered Indian and British force under the command of Major General Arthur Wellesley defeated a combined Maratha army of Daulat Scindia and the Raja of Berar. The battle was the Duke of Wellington's first major victory and one he later described as his finest accomplishment on the battlefield. From August 1803, Wellesley's army and a separate force under the command of his subordinate Colonel James Stevenson had been pursuing the Maratha cavalry-based army which threatened … more on Wikipedia

Siege of Badajoz

In the Siege of Badajoz, also called the Third Siege of Badajoz, an Anglo-Portuguese Army, under General Arthur Wellesley, besieged Badajoz, Spain and forced the surrender of the French garrison. The siege was one of the bloodiest in the Napoleonic Wars and was considered a costly victory by the British, with some 4,800 Allied soldiers killed in a few short hours of intense fighting during the storming of the breaches as the siege drew to an end. Enraged at the huge amount of casualties they suffered in seizing the city, the troops broke into houses and stores consuming vast quantities of liquor with many of them then going on a rampage. Threatening their officers and ignoring their co … more on Wikipedia

Battle of Bussaco

The Battle of Buçaco or Bussaco resulted in the defeat of French forces by Lord Wellington's Anglo-Portuguese Army, in Portugal during the Peninsular War. Having occupied the heights of Bussaco with 25,000 British and the same number of Portuguese, Wellington was attacked five times successively by 65,000 French under Marshal André Masséna. Masséna was uncertain as to the disposition and strength of the opposing forces because Wellington deployed them on the reverse slope of the ridge, where they could neither be easily seen nor easily softened up with artillery. The actual assaults were delivered by the corps of Marshal Michel Ney and General of Division Je ... more on Wikipedia

Battle of Fuentes de Oñoro

In the Battle of Fuentes de Oñoro, the British-Portuguese Army under Viscount Wellington checked an attempt by the French Army of Portugal under Marshal André Masséna to relieve the besieged city of Almeida.

Battle of Garris

In the Battle of Garris on February 15, 1814, an Allied force under the direct command of Arthur Wellesley, Marquess Wellington defeated General of Division Jean Harispe's French division during the Peninsular War.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Garris#/media/File:Pyrenees-Atlantiques-fr-cropped.png

Battle of Grijó

The Battle of Grijó was a battle that ended in victory for the Anglo-Portuguese Army commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley over the French army commanded by Marshal Nicolas Soult during the second French invasion of Portugal in the Peninsular War. The next day, Wellesley drove Soult from Porto in the Second Battle of Porto.

Battle of Køge

The Battle of Køge was a battle on 29 August 1807 between British troops besieging Copenhagen and Danish militia raised on Sjælland. It ended in British victory and also known as t…more on Wikipedia

Locations: Køge, Copenhagen, Denmark

Part of: English Wars

Combatants: United Kingdom, Denmark–Norway

Commanders: Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington

Battle of Nivelle

The Battle of Nivelle took place in front of the River Nivelle near the end of the Peninsular War. After the Allied siege of San Sebastian, Wellington's 80,000 British, Portuguese and Spanish troops were in hot pursuit of Marshal Soult who only had 60,000 men to place in a 20-mile perimeter. After the Light Division, the main British army was ordered to attack and the 3rd Division split Soult's army into two. By 2 o'clock, Soult was in retreat and the British in a strong offensive position. Soult had lost 4,351 men to Wellington's 2,450

Battle of Orthez

The Battle of Orthez saw the Anglo-Portuguese Army under Field Marshal Arthur Wellesley, Marquess of Wellington defeat a French army led by Marshal Nicolas Soult in southern France near the end of the Peninsular War.

Battle of Pombal

Pombal, Portugal - The Battle of Pombal was a sharp skirmish during Marshal Masséna's retreat from the Lines of Torres Vedras, the first in a series of lauded rearguard actions fought by Michel Ney.

Second Battle of Porto

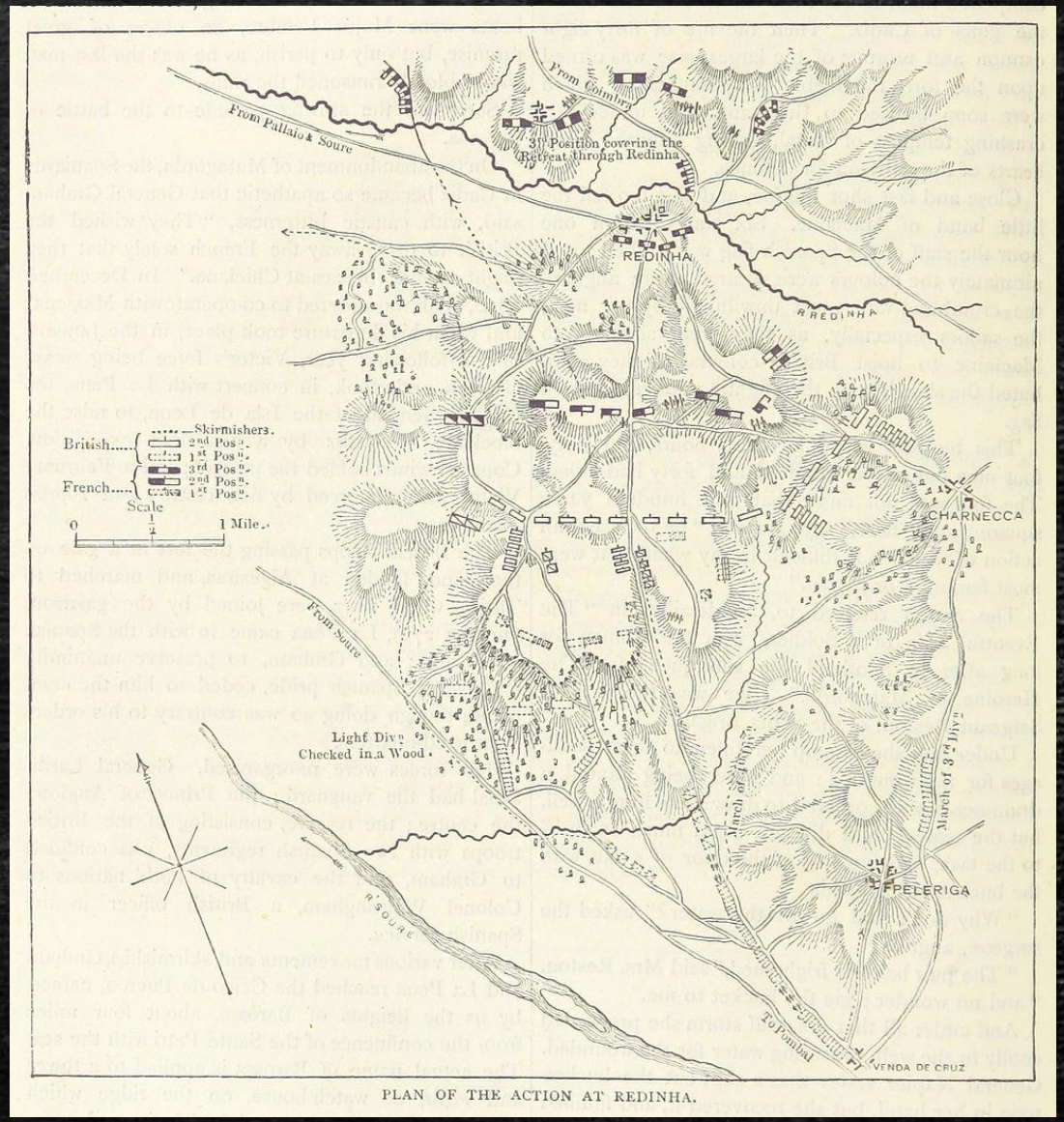
Portugal - During the Battle of Porto, also known as the Battle of the Douro, General Arthur Wellesley's Anglo-Portuguese Army defeated Marshal Nicolas Soult's French troops on 12 May 1809

Fugida de Sult. da Cidade do Porto, Wellesley persegue o Exercito Francez; o qual na fugida q. faz,
abandona a sua Artilharia; em.tos Francezes se entregão prizioneiros ao Exercito Portuguez.

The Battle of Quatre Bras, between Wellington's Anglo-Dutch army and the left wing of the Armée du Nord under Marshal Michel Ney, was fought near the strategic crossroads of Quatre…more on Wikipedia
Locations: Quatre Bras, Belgium
Part of: Waterloo Campaign, Napoleonic Wars, Hundred Days
Combatants: United Kingdom of the Netherlands, Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg, County of Nassau +more
Commanders: Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington

Battle of Redinha

The Battle of Redinha was a rearguard action which took place on March 12, 1811, during Masséna's retreat from Portugal, by a French division under Marshal Ney against a considerably larger Anglo-Portuguese force under Wellington. Challenging the Allies with only one or two divisions, Ney's 7,000 to 9,000 troops were pitched against 16,000 to 25,000 men. The success of Ney's action delayed the Allied advance and bought valuable time for the withdrawal of the main body of the French army. Redinha was the second and most successful rearguard action fought during Masséna's retreat from the Lines of Torres Vedras in the spring of 1811.



PLAN OF THE ACTION AT REDINHA.

Battle of Roliça

In the Battle of Roliça an Anglo-Portuguese army under Sir Arthur Wellesley defeated an outnumbered French army under General Henri Delaborde, near the village of Roliça in Portugal. The French retired in good order. Formerly spelled Roleia in English, it was the first battle fought by the British army during the Peninsular War.

Battle of Salamanca

The Battle of Salamanca saw an Anglo-Portuguese army under the Duke of Wellington defeat Marshal Auguste Marmont's French forces among the hills around Arapiles, south of Salamanca, Spain on 22 July 1812 during the Peninsular War. A Spanish division was also present but took no part in the battle. The battle involved a succession of flanking manoeuvres in oblique order, initiated by the British heavy cavalry brigade and Pakenham's 3rd division, and continued by the cavalry and the 4th, 5th and 6th divisions. These attacks resulted in a rout of the French left wing. Both Marmont and his deputy commander, General Bonet, received shrapnel wounds in the first few minutes of firing.

Siege of Seringapatam

The Siege of Seringapatam was the final confrontation of the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War between the British East India Company and the Kingdom of Mysore. The British achieved a decisi…more on Wikipedia

Locations: Kingdom of Mysore

Part of: Fourth Anglo-Mysore War

Commanders: Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington

Battle of Sorauren

The Battle of Sorauren was part of a series of engagements in late July 1813 called the Battle of the Pyrenees in which a combined British and Portuguese force under Sir Arthur Wellesley held off Marshal Soult's French forces attempting to relieve Pamplona.

Battle of Talavera

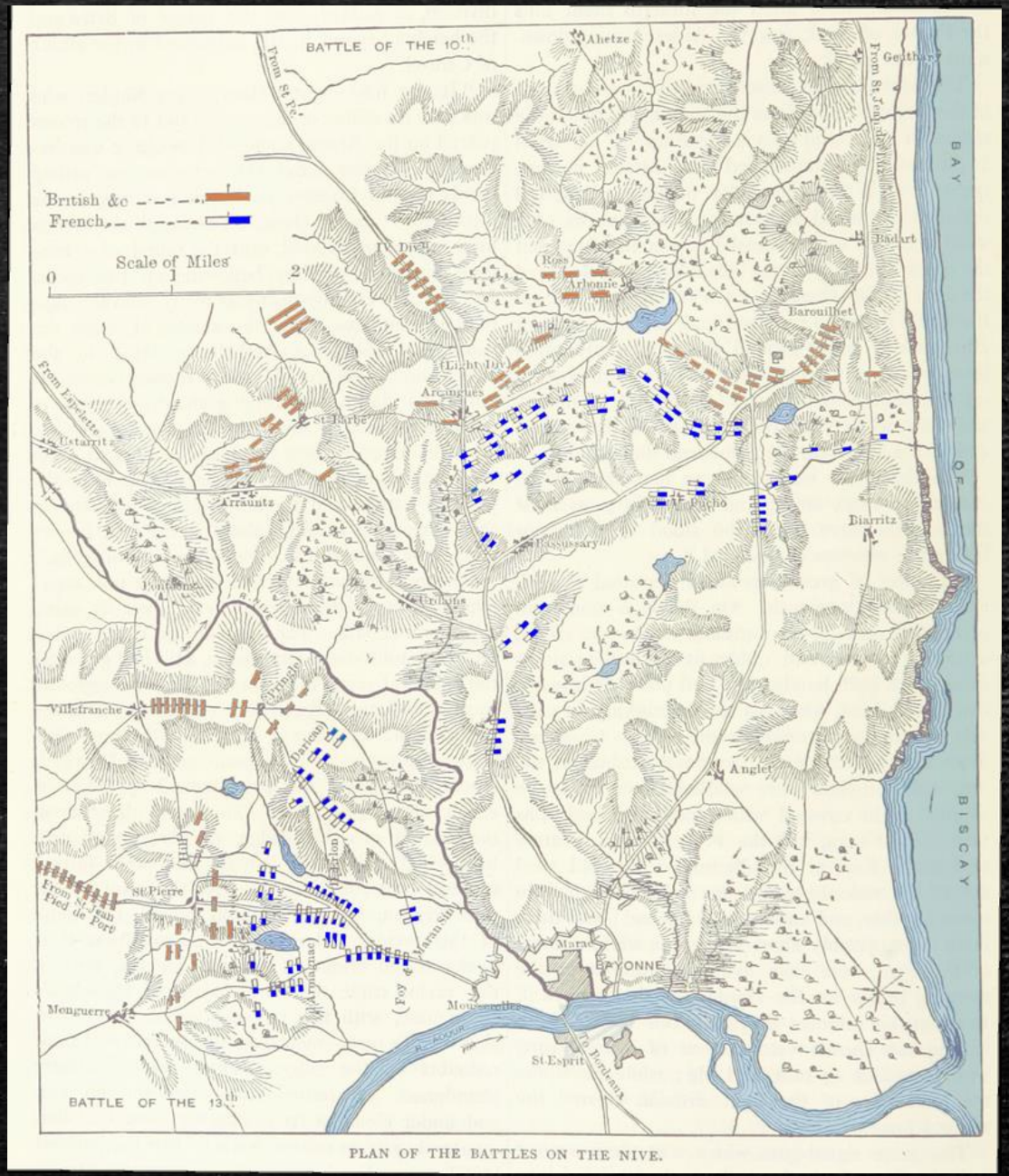
The Battle of Talavera was fought just outside the town of Talavera de la Reina, Spain some 120 kilometres southwest of Madrid, during the Peninsular War. At Talavera an Anglo-Spanish army under Sir Arthur Wellesley combined with a Spanish army under General Cuesta in operations against French-occupied Madrid. After fierce fighting, the Grande Armée's attacks were repulsed several times; during the overnight lull in action it withdrew from the field. After Marshal Soult's French army had retreated from Portugal, General Wellesley's 20,000 British troops advanced into Spain to join 33,000 Spanish troops under General Cuesta. They marched up the Tagus valley to Talavera,

Battle of the Bidassoa

In the Battle of the Bidasoa on 7 October 1813 the Allied army of Arthur Wellesley, Marquess of Wellington wrested a foothold on French soil from Nicolas Soult's French army. The Allied troops overran the French lines behind the Bidassoa River on the coast and along the Pyrenees crest between the Bidasoa and La Rhune. The nearest towns to the fighting are Irun on the lower Bidassoa and Bera on the middle Bidasoa. The battle occurred during the Peninsular War, part of the wider Napoleonic Wars. Wellington aimed his main assault at the lower Bidasoa, while sending additional troops to attack Soult's center. Believing his coastal sector secure, Soult held the right flank with a relatively

Battle of the Nive

The Battles of the Nive were fought towards the end of the Peninsular War. Arthur Wellesley, Marquess of Wellington's Anglo-Portuguese and Spanish army defeated Marshal Nicolas Soult's French army in a series of battles near the city of Bayonne. Unusually, for most of the battle, Wellington remained with the Reserve delegating command to his senior Lieutenant-Generals Rowland Hill and John Hope



PLAN OF THE BATTLES ON THE NIVE.

Battle of the Pyrenees

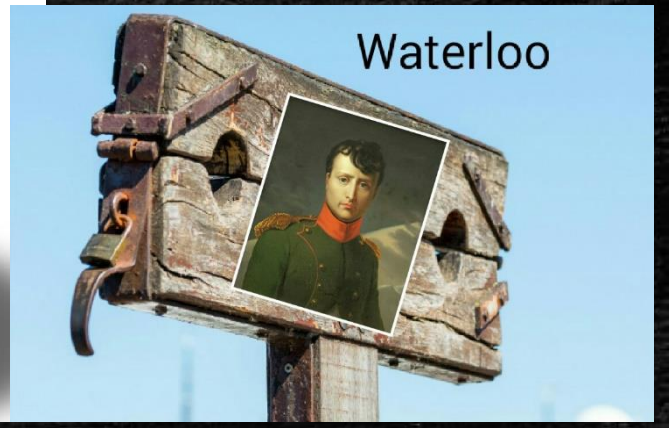
The Battle of the Pyrenees was a large-scale offensive launched on 25 July 1813 by Marshal Nicolas Jean de Dieu Soult from the Pyrénées region on Emperor Napoleon's order, in the hope of relieving French garrisons under siege at Pamplona and San Sebastián. After initial success the offensive ground to a halt in face of increased allied resistance under the command of Arthur Wellesley, Marquess of Wellington. Soult abandoned the offensive on 30 July and headed toward France, having failed to relieve either garrison. The Battle of the Pyrenees involved several distinct actions. On 25 July, Soult and two French corps fought the reinforced British 4th Division and a Sp

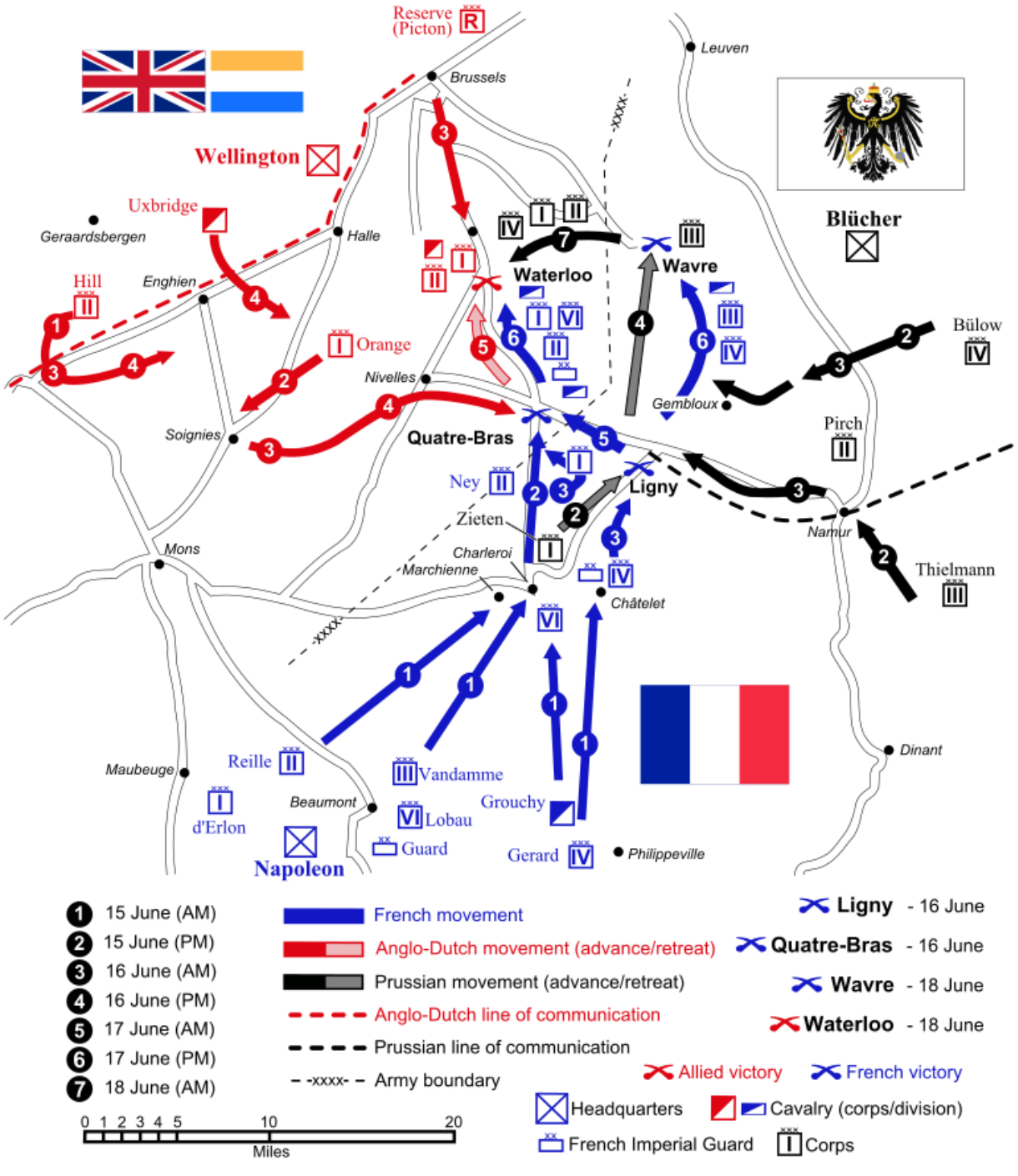
Battle of Vimeiro

In the Battle of Vimeiro the British under General Arthur Wellesley defeated the French under Major-General Jean-Andoche Junot near the village of Vimeiro, near Lisbon, Portugal during the Peninsular War. This battle put an end to the first French invasion of Portugal. Four days after the Battle of Roliça, Wellesley's army was attacked by a French army under General Junot near the village of Vimeiro. The battle began as a battle of manoeuvre, with French troops attempting to outflank the British left, but Wellesley was able to redeploy his army to face the assault. Meanwhile, Junot sent in two central columns but these were forced back by sustained volleys from troops in line. S

Battle of Waterloo

The Battle of Waterloo was fought on Sunday, 18 June 1815, near Waterloo in present-day Belgium, then part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. A French army under the command of Napoleon was defeated by the armies of the Seventh Coalition, comprising an Anglo-allied army under the command of the Duke of Wellington combined with a Prussian army under the command of Gebhard von Blücher. Upon Napoleon's return to power in March 1815, many states that had opposed him formed the Seventh Coalition and began to mobilize armies. Two large forces under Wellington and Blücher assembled close to the north-eastern border of France. Napoleon chose to attack in the hope of destroying





Map of the Waterloo campaign

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Waterloo_Campaign_map-alt3.svg

Burgos

Burgos is a city in northern Spain and the historic capital of Castile. It is situated on the confluence of the Arlanzón river tributaries, at the edge of the Iberian central plate…more on Wikipedia

Combatants: Kingdom of Great Britain, France

Commanders: Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington

First Battle of Porto

In the First Battle of Porto the French under Marshal Soult defeated the Portuguese, under General Parreiras, and the British Army, outside the city of Porto during the Peninsular War. Soult followed up his success by storming the city. It is estimated that 8,000 soldiers perished in the attack and that a great number of civilians were killed.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War

The Fourth Anglo–Mysore War was a war in South India between the Kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company under the Earl of Mornington. This was the final conflict of t...more on Wikipedia

Locations: Indian subcontinent

Combatants: East India Company

Commanders: Charles Cornwallis, 1st Marquess Cornwallis, Sir David Baird

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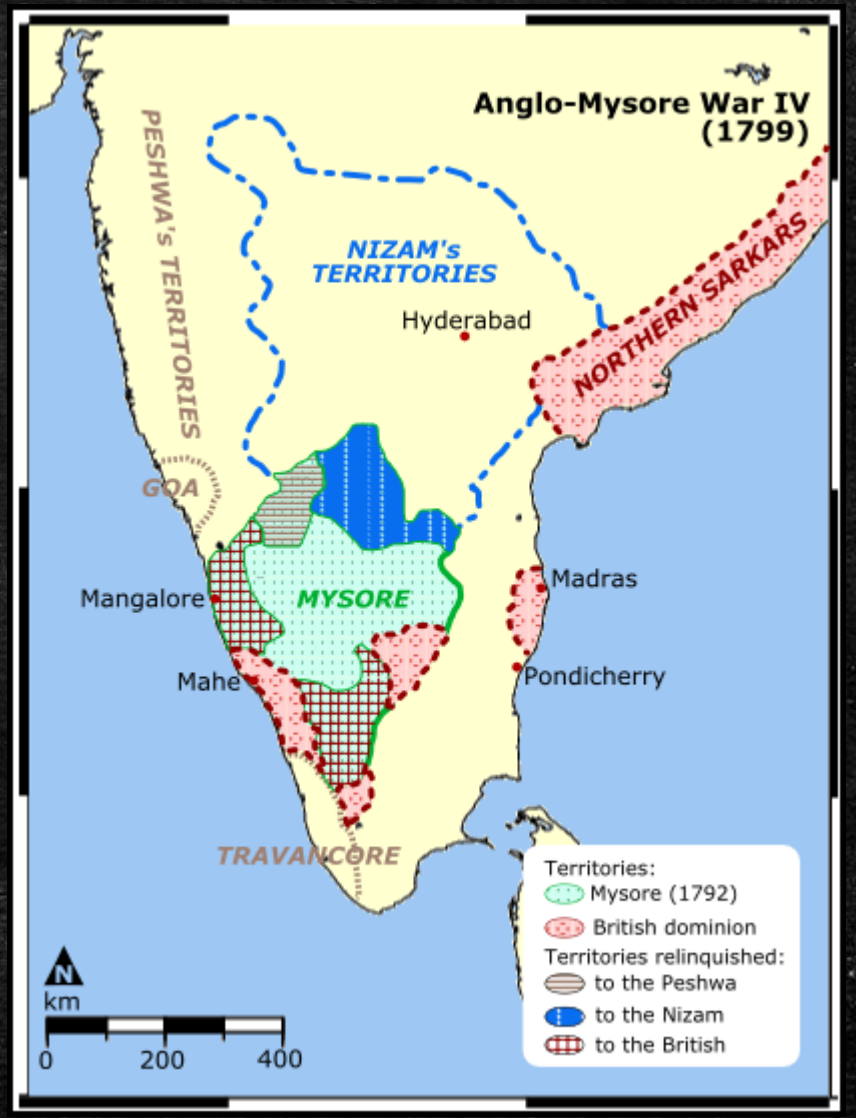

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourth_Anglo-Mysore_War#/media/File:Anglo-Mysore_War_4.png

Hundred Days

The Hundred Days, sometimes known as the Hundred Days of Napoleon or Napoleon's Hundred Days, marked the period between Emperor Napoleon of France's return from exile on Elba to Paris on 20 March 1815 and the second restoration of King Louis XVIII on 8 July 1815. This period saw the War of the Seventh Coalition, and includes the Waterloo Campaign, the Neapolitan War as well as several other minor campaigns. The phrase les Cent Jours was first used by the prefect of Paris, Gaspard, comte de Chabrol, in his speech welcoming the king. Napoleon returned while the Congress of Vienna was sitting. On 13 March, seven days before Napoleon reached Paris, the powers at the Congress of Vienna

To ELBA.
To FONTAINEBLEAU
A throne is only made of wood and cover'd with velvet
This greatest events in human life is turn'd to a puff
The Journey of a modern Hero to the Iland of ELBA
Farewell my brave soldiers, my eagles adieu,
Along with my ambitions, o'er the world ye flew:
But deeds of disaster so sad to rehearse,
I have lived,—fatal truth,—for to know the reverse.
From Moscow, from Lipsic, the case it is clear
I was sent back to France, with a flea in my ear.
A lesson to mortals, regarding my fall,
Be grasps at a shadow, by grasping at all.
My course it is finish'd my race it is run,
My career it is ended, just where it begun.
The Empire of France, no more it is mine,
Because I can't keep it I freely resign.

The journey of a modern hero, to the island of Elba. Print shows Napoleon seated backwards on a donkey on the road "to Elba" from Fontainebleau; he holds a broken sword in one hand and the donkey's tail in the other while two drummers follow him playing a farewell(?) march.

Napoleonic Wars

The Napoleonic Wars were a series of major conflicts pitting the French Empire led by Emperor Napoleon I against an array of European powers formed into various coalitions. They revolutionized European armies and played out on an unprecedented scale, mainly owing to the application of modern mass conscription. The wars are traditionally seen as a continuation of the Revolutionary Wars, which broke out in 1792 during the French Revolution. Initially, French power rose quickly as the armies of Napoleon conquered much of Europe. In his military career, Napoleon fought about 60 battles and lost seven, mostly at the end. The great French dominion collapsed rapidly after the disastrous invas

Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo

In the Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the Viscount Wellington's Anglo-Portuguese Army besieged the city's French garrison under General of Brigade Jean Léonard Barrié. After two breaches were blasted in the walls by British heavy artillery, the fortress was successfully stormed on the evening of 19 January 1812. After breaking into the city, British troops went on a rampage for several hours before order was restored. Wellington's army suffered casualties of about 1,700 men including two generals killed. Strategically, the fall of the fortress opened the northern gateway into French-dominated Spain from British-held Portugal. An earlier siege of Ciudad Rodrigo occurred in 1810 .

"POSTING HIMSELF ON A POINT OF VANTAGE." (*p.* 682).

War of the Sixth Coalition

In the War of the Sixth Coalition, a coalition of Austria, Prussia, Russia, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Sweden, Spain and a number of German States finally defeated France and drove Napoleon into exile on Elba. After the disastrous French invasion of Russia, the continental powers joined Russia, the United Kingdom, Portugal and the rebels in Spain. With their armies reorganized, they drove Napoleon out of Germany in 1813 and invaded France in 1814, forcing Napoleon to abdicate and restoring the Bourbons. The War of the Sixth Coalition included the battles of Lützen, Bautzen, Dresden and the epic Battle of Leipzig, which was the largest battle in European history before the First ..

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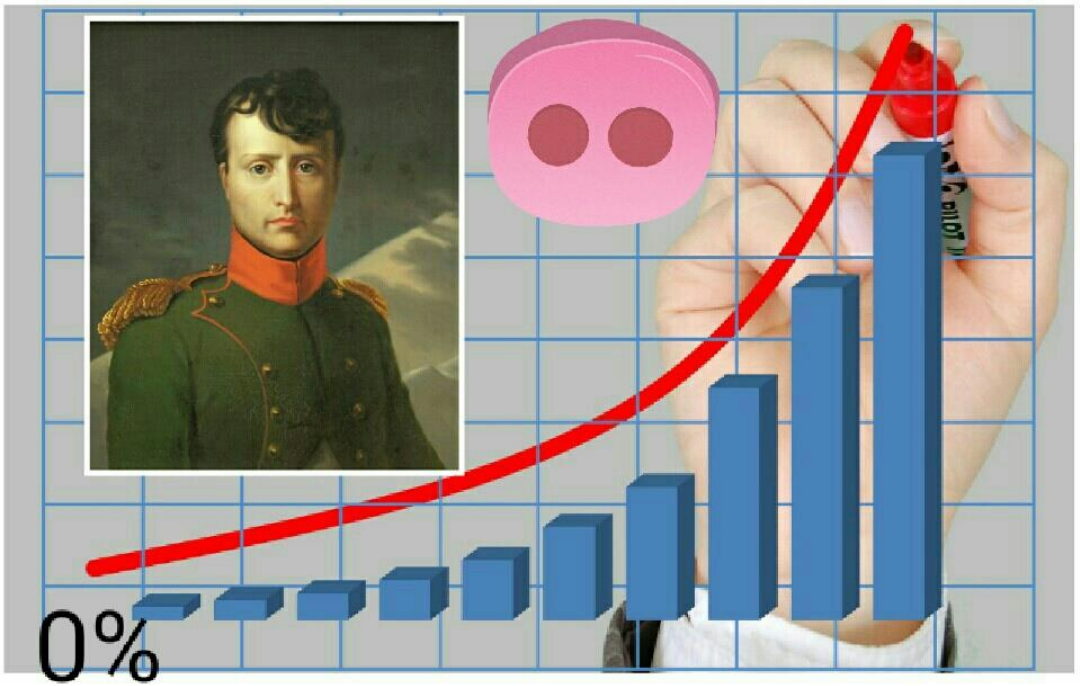
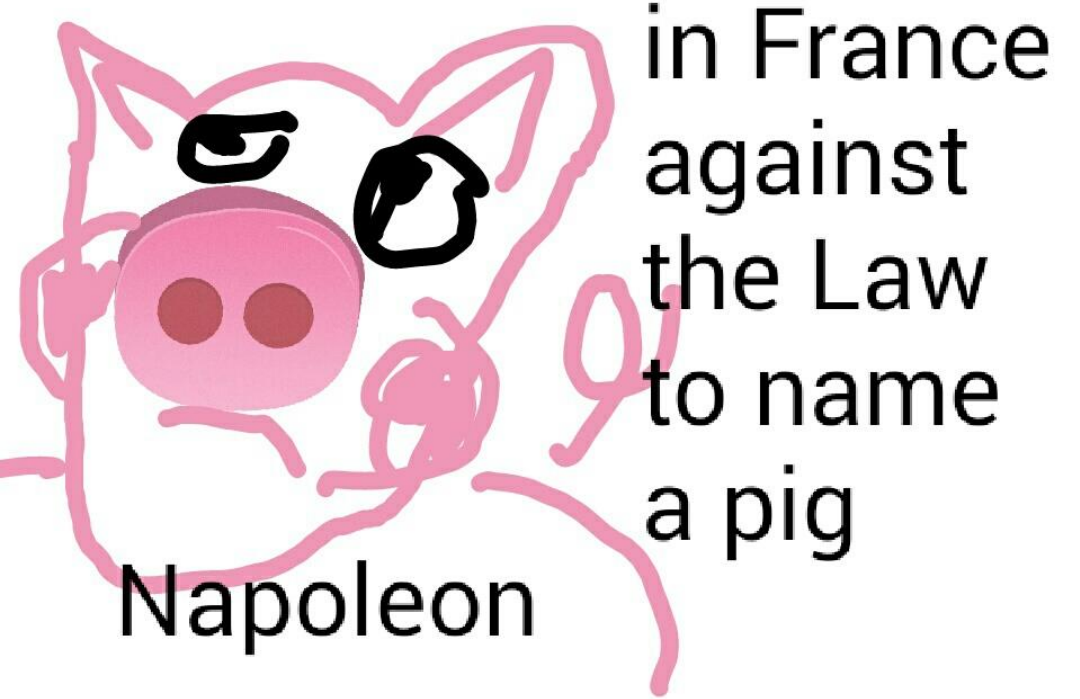
Duke of Wellington

41 Victory (75,92 %)
7 Defeated
6 Indecisive

Napoleon Bonapart

54 Victory (74 %)
8 Defeated
6 Indecisive





No pigs in France
Named

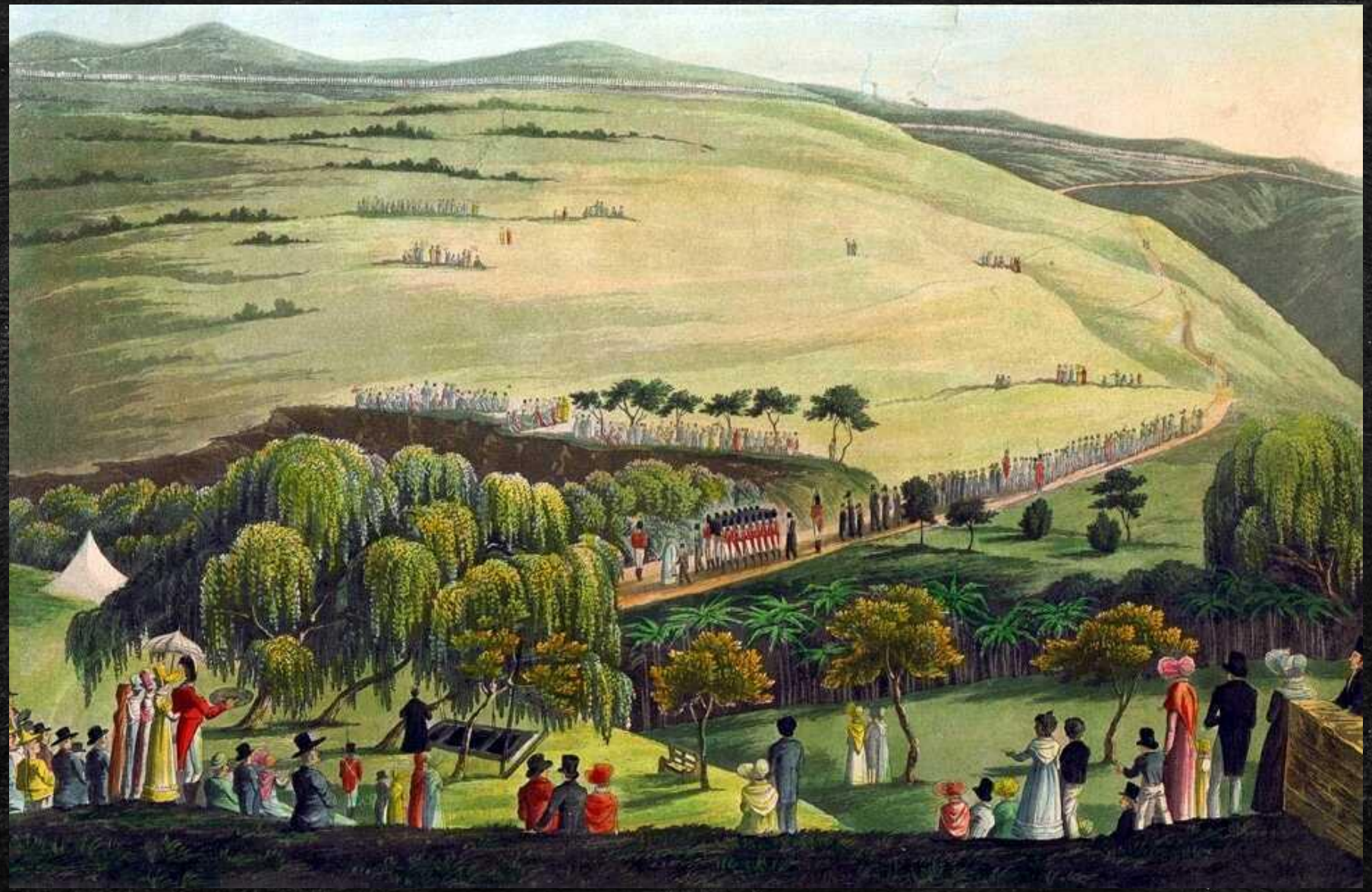
Napoleon

Italien Nº 9. — **Portoferraio** (Elba). Napoleons Wohnhaus (Offizierskasino).

Elba
Napoleon House

Elba
Napoleon House

Room where Napoleon died Saint Helena Island



Napoleon's Tomb . St Helena Island

Longwood, Saint Helena - Wikipedia

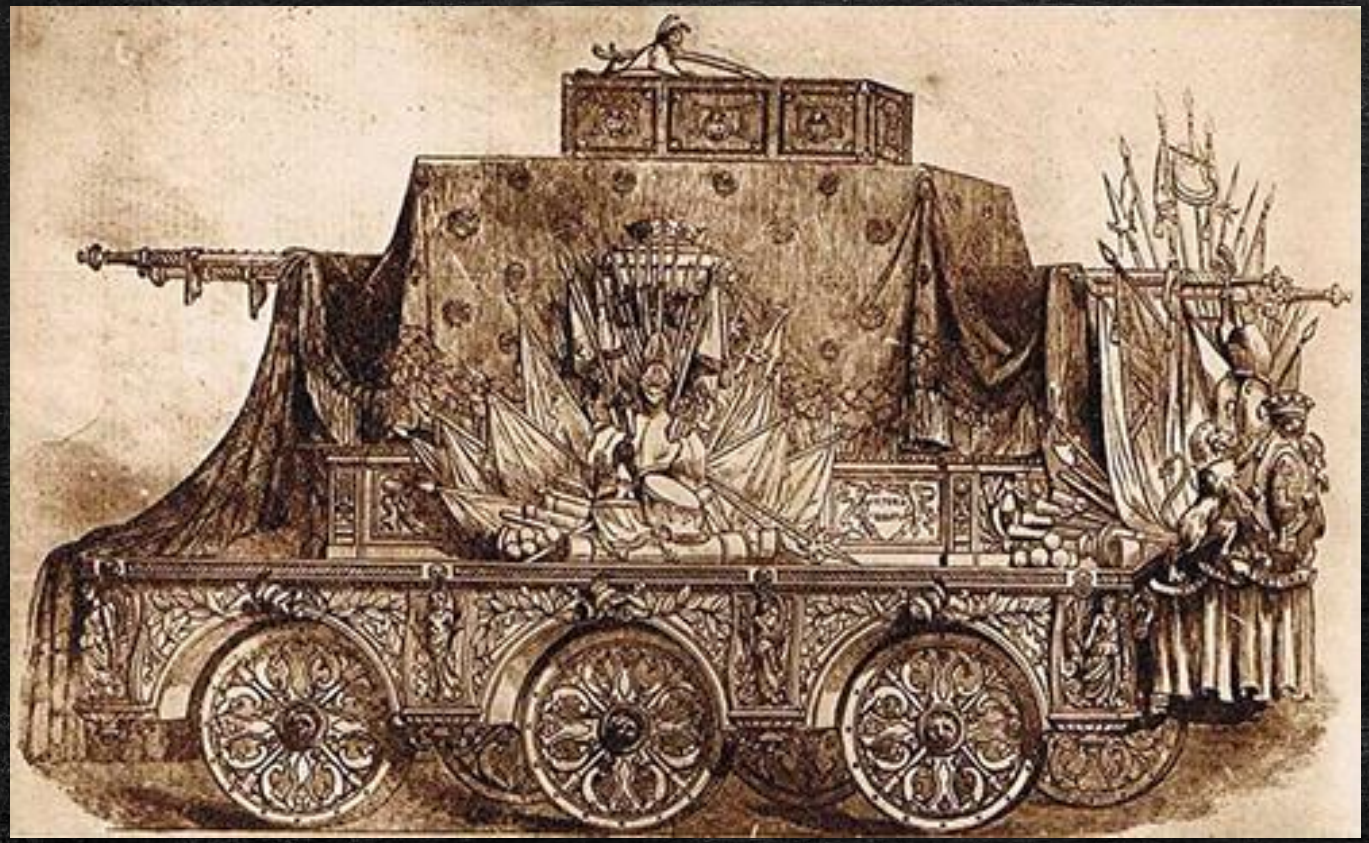
Saint Helena Island: The Place of Napoleon

Napoleon I on his death bed on St. Helena, 5th May, 1821

French School

From 'The Ingoldsby Legends or Mirth and Marvels', by Thomas Ingoldsby, published in 1865

The Funeral Of Wellington



On 18 November 1852, Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, was laid to rest in St Paul's having died on 14 September, aged 83.

The extraordinary 12 ton, six wheeled funeral car. One can only imagine the racket it made over London's old cobbles. The car has survived and is at Stratfield-Saye House.

Duke of Wellington daguerreotype from 1844